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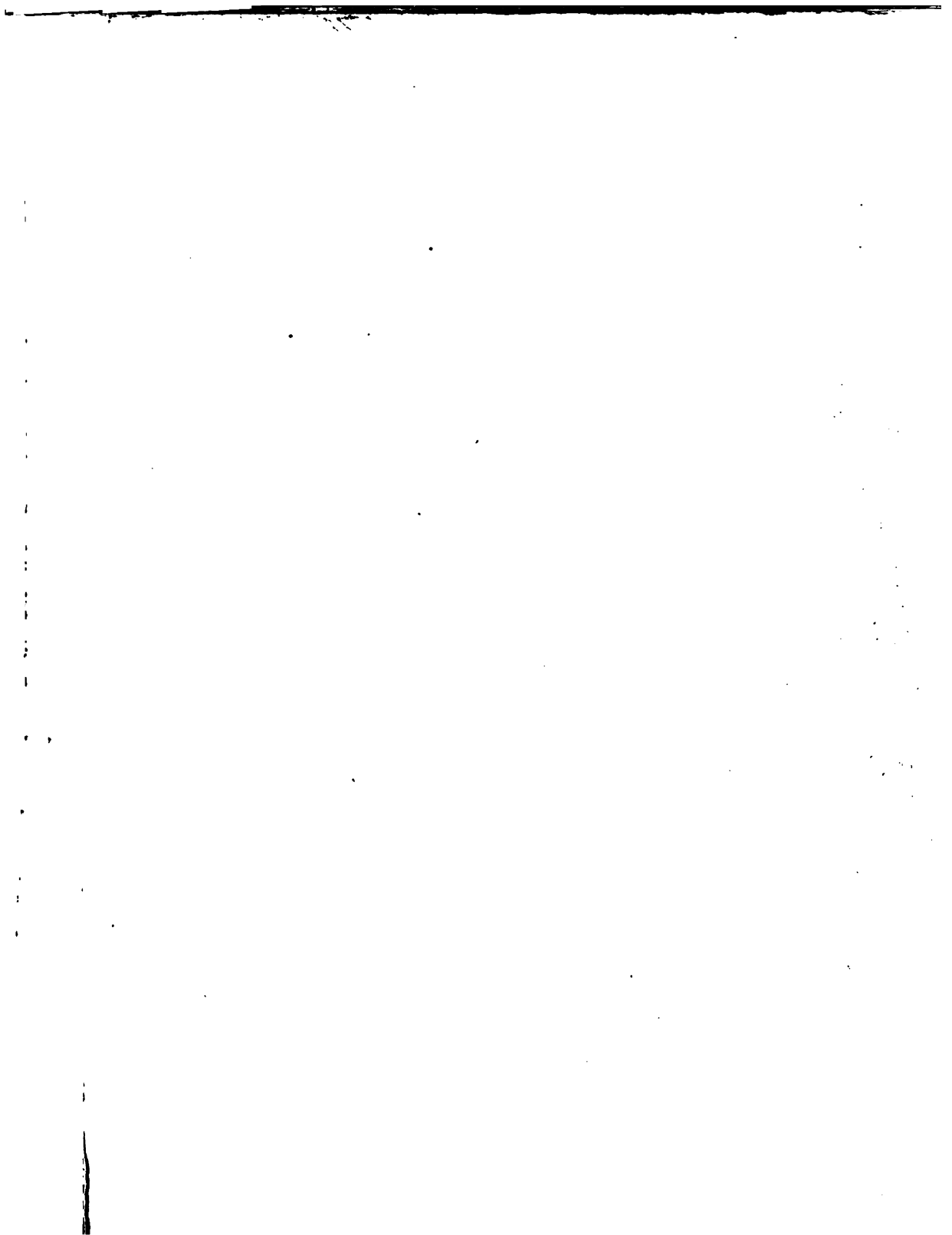
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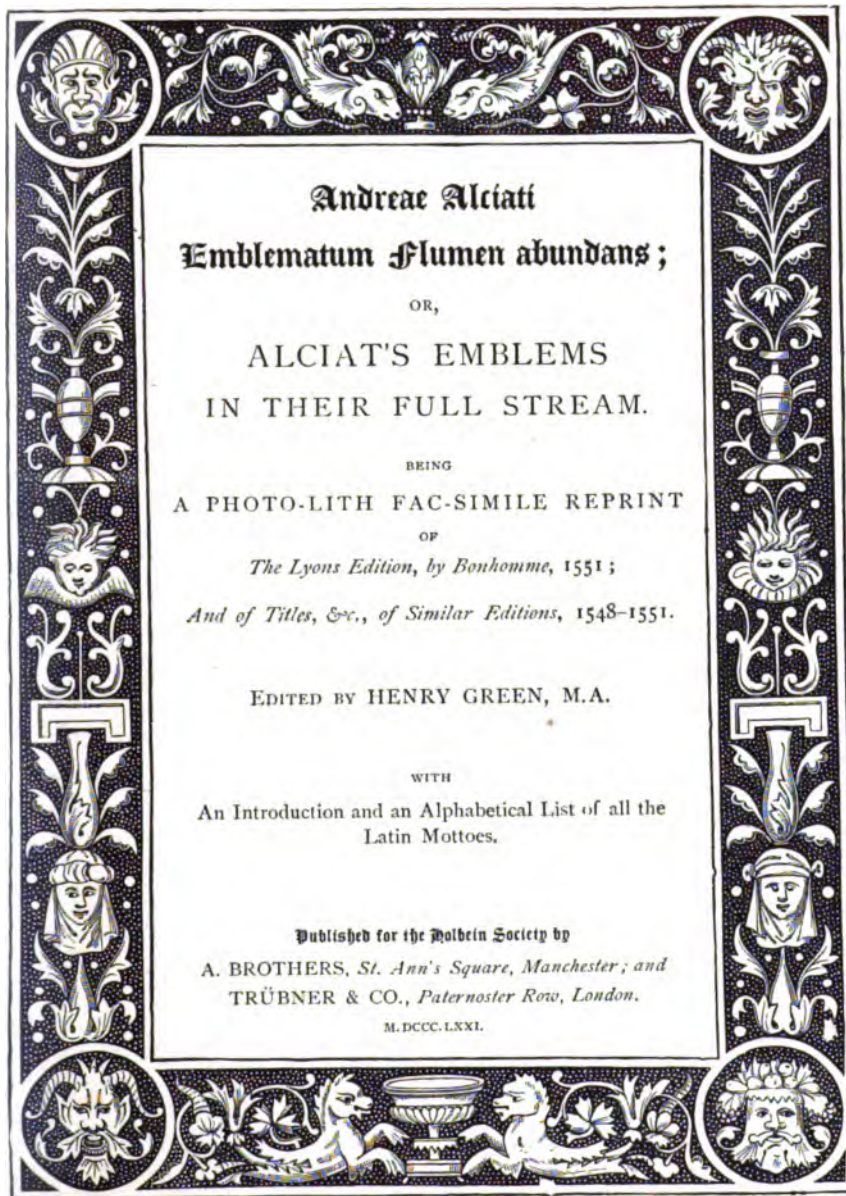


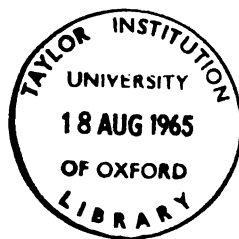
Vet. Ital. I B. 47





William Clausen
May 1875.







P R E F A C E.



HIS fac-simile imprint of the Latin Text of Alciat's entire Emblem-book, and of its richly artistic borders, awaits the judgment of the Subscribers and of the Public with some little hesitation, lest they should think its issue to have been unnecessarily delayed, and lest also they may deem the

workmanship less clear and distinct in its results than photo-lithography might be expected to supply. But great difficulty has been experienced from the condition of the Woodcuts in the original copies, and especially of the borders, which scarcely appear to have been newly cut for the Lyons Series of editions from 1548 to 1551.

In working type along with the borders and devices, the printers of the original editions do not seem to have taken sufficient care that both block and metal stood upon

exactly the same level. The type had a firmer bite upon the paper than the block, and left a more decided mark. This probable defect in the original could not be overcome in the fac-simile, and hence not unfrequently the impression of the borders is less clear than that of the letterpress.

Beyond the present year it is not proposed, for some time at least, to continue the series of Emblem-books. A change is desirable to a bolder style, more under the mastery of the Heliographic art. And the Council would fain hope that the Members will make efforts to enlarge their ranks, and so supply the Publisher with the means of carrying out the objects of the Society to their fullest extent.

The Fountains have been gathered into one; the full Stream is flowing on, and the Editor has finished his work: but unlike the Rustic, he tarries not until the river abate its waters before he attempts to cross. He trusts that he is but the Herald of the Poet, with whom he would breast the tide, and bid all English-speaking people welcome to old Alciat's Emblem-book translated into the tongue in which they were born.

H. G.

KNUTSFORD, *Aug.* 10, 1871.



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PHOTO-LITH FAC-SIMILE REPRINTS.

THE FULL STREAM—Emblemata D. A. Alciati, denuo ab ipso Auctore recognita, &c. Lvgdvni. Mathi Bonhomme. 1551. 8vo. pp. 226	
TITLES, &c., of other Lyons editions, 1548—1551:—	
1°. "Emblemata Andreæ Alciati, Iuriconsulti claris- simi," &c. Lvgduni. Rovillius. 1548. 8vo. ...	pp. 4

2°. "Emblemes d'Alciat, de nouveau Träslatez en Fräçois vers pour vers," &c. A Lyon. Bonhomme. 1549. 8vo. <i>Aneau's French Translation</i>	pp. 4
3°. "Los Emblemas de Alciato Traducidos en rhimas Españolas," &c. In Lyon. Rovillio. 1549. 8vo. <i>Bernardino Daza's Spanish Translation</i>	pp. 4
4°. "Diverse Imprese," &c. "Tratte dagli Emblemi dell' Alciato," &c. In Lione. Rovillio. 1551. 8vo. <i>Giovanni Marquale's Italian Translation</i>	pp. 4
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The Emblems of Andreo Alciat in their Full Stream.

—o—

OF the Emblems of Alciat which he published at various times of his life, the Four Fountains have been presented to the HOLBEIN SOCIETY of Manchester in their last publication of 1870. In that work are found—1°. an account of the Collection of Emblems gathered by Alciat himself at Milan in 1522; and 2°. three fac-simile reprints of the editions by Steyner of Augsburg in 1531, by Wechel of Paris in 1534, and by the Aldi-sons of Venice in 1546. Within thirteen Emblems, these three reprints include the entire number that have ever been published.

By the three editions conjointly, which have just been named, the number of Emblems, including the trees, was raised to 199, and of devices to 197. Under the author's own authority, with the addition of only two more Emblems, the whole were collected together in 1548, by Sebastian Gryphæus, of Lyons, and by Mich. Isingrinus, of Bâle.

Regarding as apocryphal the existence of Bernardino Daza's Spanish version so early as 1540* and 1542,† we

* Antonio's *Bibliotheca-hispana vetus*, folio, 2 vols. 1788, tome i. p. 168, avers as a fact that Daza's translation appeared in 1540.

† *Bib. Blandfordiensis*, 1809, p. 4, records, "Alciato (A.), Los Emblemas de. 8vo. En Lyon, 1542." This catalogue, however, is not always reliable for dates.

find some editions of portions of the Emblems to have been printed in Lyons previous to those of Bonhomme and Roville, 1548—1551. For example; Emblems to the number of 107 were printed in small 8vo in 1544, by Iacobus Modernus; and to the number of 113, in 8vo, in the same year, by the same printer. Tornæsius and Gazeius, in 1547, put forth, in 16mo, an edition of the Latin text, with 198 Emblems, the devices being very small; and in 1548, in 16mo, with the same plates, the French version by I. le Fevre; also in 1549, in 16mo, the Latin text in two books.

As must have been done in the case of so many devices, and of borders so elaborately executed as those of the Bonhomme and Roville series of Emblem-editions, preparations were commenced, immediately after the issue of the Aldine edition of 1546, to publish the entire series of Alciat's Emblems which had hitherto appeared, and to add the few others which the author might supply. The progress which was made in the enterprise may, in part, be tested by the number of devices which were printed in the respective editions. The Latin text, in 1548, with 201 Emblems, contains only 129 woodcuts of devices; borders, however, being given to every page. Barptolemy Aneau's French version, published by Roville in 1549, gives 205 Emblems and 161 devices; this edition being without borders. The Spanish version, by Bernardino Daza, issued in 1549, raised the number of Emblems to 210, and of woodcuts of devices to 200; and thus almost completed the Full Stream of which we are speaking: yet the Italian version, by Giovanni Marquale, in 1551, with borders bearing the same monogram, P.V., and with impressions from the same woodcuts, though it presents no *nude* Emblems, *i. e.* Emblems without corresponding devices, does not contain more than 181 Emblems, and the same number of devices, including 11 trees.

None of these editions and versions, though one of them—the Spanish—approaches within *one* of the perfect count, presents to us the full number of 211 Emblems and 211 devices. The entire Stream was not flowing on before Roville and Bonhomme's editions of the Latin text in 1550

and 1551. The printer Bonhomme, and the bookseller Roville, in the same year each issued almost identical editions; text, borders, and devices, except in one or two trifling instances, being the same, and to be accounted for only by the fact that Bonhomme printed the two.

The editions of the Latin text printed by Bonhomme at Lyons in 1551 certainly equal, if they do not surpass, the previous editions, as well in completeness and accuracy as in beauty and ornament. Omitting, on account of its impropriety, one Emblem which had appeared in the Venice imprint of 1546, these editions of 1551 make the Emblems and devices correspond in number, there being 211 of each.

In 1546 Alciat's Emblems numbered 199; and in 1548, when all collected together, they did not amount to more than 201, omitting the objectionable one. They were in 1549 raised to 210, and in 1550 and 1551 to 211, rendering the approved edition complete. This approved and complete edition is the one which is now issued to the members of the HOLBEIN SOCIETY, in a photo-lithographic reprint.

Thus the Fountains have been collected into one Stream, and a work to which, for nearly forty years of his life, the author had occasionally devoted the festive season, or the hours of idleness, was now complete. Among the papers which he treasured up there were many other Emblems or epigrams* (for with him the terms were almost convertible), but he has allowed none to see the light, except those which are contained in the edition made ready at the time of his death.

* For reference to other epigrams by Alciat, the Funeral Oration by Grimaldi may be consulted; also the richly-stored treasure, Argelati's *Biblioth. Scriptorum Mediolanensium*, 2 vols. fol. 1745. Tome i. col. 24—26, records—

“LXVIII Epigrammatum libri V. adhuc inediti.”

“LXXIV Epigrammata varia extant in libro, cui titulus *Carm. Illust. Poet.*, tome i. p. 53.” N.B.—These, however, it may be remarked, are the same with the published Emblems themselves.

The same work, quoting Baillet's *Jugemens des Sçavans*, tome v. Art. xxxix. p. 42, also says that in his youth Alciat wrote a History of Milan, *five* books of Epistles, *three* books in praise of the Civil Law, *three* books of Epigrams, and translated the *Clouds* of Aristophanes into Latin verse.

For an abstract of the process by which the Fountains were gathered together, and one Full Stream formed to flow on, reference may, with advantage, be made to the HOLBEIN SOCIETY'S *Fountains of Alciat*, pp. 31—38. In that work occurs a complete list of the "Mottoes and titles in the whole of Alciat's Emblems, with the sources whence they are taken, and the editions where they are collected." A *similar* list will be repeated in the present volume, and from it very readily may be seen what Emblems appeared in the respective editions of the Latin text in 1548, of the French and Spanish versions of 1549, of the Italian version of 1551, and of the Latin text of the same year. Thus are shown the Fountains gathered together, and the Full Stream which their entire union forms.

A sixth column has been added for the purpose of setting forth the entire Emblems which constitute the Latin text and Italian version of so late a period as that of the Emperor Leopold, 1658—1705. These exist only in a very fine manuscript, of the beginning of this century, the property of the noted Emblem-book collector Henry White, of Lichfield, but now the companion of many compeers in the library of Keir. This Italian version was made by Aurelio Amalteo, a member of the Italian family of the Amaltei, of which, about the middle of the sixteenth century, three brothers became famous as writers of Latin poetry, and as skilful in affairs of business.* The new Italian version is beautifully written out, as if for publication, and is dedicated to the Emperor Leopold, but no trace of its ever having been printed has yet come to light. The pen-and-ink etchings, to the number of 210, are finely and

* See Michaud's *Biographie Universelle*, Paris, 1811, vol. ii. pp. 9—11, which records the family to have belonged to Pordenone, in the province of Friuli, at the extreme north-east of Italy. Mention is made of Paul Amalthée, 1460—1517; of Marc Antoine, 1475—1538; of François, married in 1505; and of his three sons, the Latinists—Jérôme, 1506—1574; Jean Baptiste, 1525—1573, and of Corneille, 1530—1603. Michaud, however, does not name Aurelio Amalteo, the translator of Alciat's Emblems. Aurelio, however, is spoken of in Liruti's *Notizie delle Vite ed Opere scritte da' Letterati del Friuli*, tom. i. cap. i. pp. 73, 74.

Mazzuchelli's *Scrittori d'Italia*, vol. i. p. 564, says, "nè io credo che sieno stampate, ma che solo se ne preparasse la stampa."

carefully wrought. The arrangement of the Emblems in this version differs from that of all other editions, and if referrible to "a digestion into common-places," certainly possesses a digestion of its own. The restoration of an Emblem omitted in 1551, and long afterwards, and the division of two of the Emblems into four, raises the number to 214.

Respecting the devices which adorn the Bonhomme and Roville series of Emblem-books, the opinion is generally entertained that they owe their origin to Solomon Bernard, who, on account of his diminutive size, or, more probably, of the smallness of the prints which he executed,* was named the LITTLE BERNARD. He was born in Lyons, in 1512, and there pursued his art. "He executed," says Bryan,† "a number of woodcuts for the booksellers, which are well designed and cut with great spirit and neatness."

If, however, the devices of the Series in question were the workmanship of the LITTLE BERNARD, it may be regarded as a matter of certainty, that the varied, and sometimes grotesque borders, were not of his production. Many of these borders are impressed with the monogram P.V., of which two leading interpretations have been assigned.

1°. The initials P.V. have been explained to denote the celebrated Pierino del Vaga, an eminent Italian artist, born near Florence, in 1500, and dying at Rome in 1547. He was well known to Giulio Romano and to Francesco Penni, and was employed by Raffaello on his works in the Vatican. At one part of his life he was employed at Genoa, but it is not likely that he would do work for the booksellers in Lyons. Besides, his death as early as 1547 almost precludes the supposition that he designed the borders of the Emblem-book printed in 1548 by Bonhomme, of Lyons.

2°. Or the initials P.V. belong to an artist of Lyons, P. Vingles. The celebrated critic Francis Douce main-

* As in the Ovid's *Metamorphoses* by Symeoni, Lyons, 1559, and in Strada's *Pourtraits des vrais Médailles des Emperours*, Lyons, 1553.

† *Dictionary of Painters and Engravers*, 1849, p. 73.

tains this opinion. In one of his MS. notes to Bonhomme's *Emblèmes d'Alciat*, Lyons, 1549, he remarks:—"I have discovered there was a Peter de Vingles, a printer, at Neufchatel. The De Vingles had been printing at Lyons from the year 1495, and it is probable that some of the family were engravers. We know that John De V. cut the blocks in Yciar's fine writing-book."*

It has been said that the borders of which we have been speaking were intended for the use and benefit of artists and artisans of various trades and professions;† as the workers in gold and silver, the embroiderers, the house-painters, and decorators, &c. The Address "Ad Lectorem," p. 6, of Roville's Latin text of the Emblems, certainly favours this opinion that the devices furnish "no vain picture which may feed the eyes." "For I say this is their use, that as often as any one may wish to assign fulness to empty things, ornament to bare things, speech to dumb things, and reason to senseless things, he may from a little book of Emblems, as from an excellently well-prepared hand-book, have what he may be able to impress on the walls of houses, on windows of glass, on tapestry, on hangings, on tablets, vases, ensigns, seals, garments, the table, the couch, the arms, the sword, and lastly, furniture of every kind."

The *utility* of Emblem-books has not unfrequently been maintained. To say nothing of Emblems as an exercise of the ingenuity and the skill of men, they often serve to bring into a small compass a far more expressive meaning than speech has the power of attaining. Cesare Ripa's folio on *Iconologia*, printed at Rome in 1603, expressly claims to be a work useful to the orator, to the preacher, to the poet, to the painter, to the sculptor, to the designer,

* See Brunet's *Manuel du Libraire*, tome v. 1864, col. 1506, who says that this very rare work on the art of writing, printed at Çaragoça in 1550, "est entouré de bordures par J. de Yciar et J. Vingles."

† See South Kensington *Universal Catalogue of Books on Art*, 1870, vol. i. p. 15, which says: "The margins were designed expressly for the use of designers for manufacturers, house-decorators, painters on glass, &c.; and a copyright for six years was granted by the King of France, dating from the 9th of August, 1548."

and to every man of study, for the invention of conceits, emblems, and impresas, for devising all preparations for nuptials, funerals, and triumphs, for the representation of poems and dramas, and for the figuring of them with their proper symbols." Those beautiful little volumes prepared at the end of the last century, at Bordeaux and Paris, Gravelot and Cochin's *Iconologie par Figures, ou Traité complète des Allégories, Emblèmes, &c.*, in four volumes 8vo. The work presents 459 engravings of Emblems, and sets forth qualities, states of mind, virtues, vices, the Graces, the Muses, &c. The plates are beautifully executed, and fulfil their claim of usefulness to artists and amateurs, and in the education of young persons.

The Series of Editions of Alciat's Emblems by Roville and Bonhomme, excepting the Italian, supplies a methodical arrangement of the Emblems according to their subjects or common-places. The labour of doing this has been placed to the credit of Barptolemy Aneau.*

The headings and contents of the perfect edition of 1551 are the following :—

Emblems.		MISCELLANEOUS.	
Insignia.....	3		Emblems.
GOD or Religion	5	Nature	4
		Astrology	4
VIRTUES.		Love	13
Faith.....	5	Fortune.....	13
Prudence	13	Honour.....	12
Justice	6	The Prince	6
Fortitude	5	The Republic	2
Concord.....	5	Life	2
Hope.....	5	Death	6
		Friendship	4
VICES.		Hostility	8
Perfidy	7	Revenge	5
Folly	12	Peace.....	3
Pride.....	5	Science	8
Luxury	8	Ignorance	3
Sloth.....	4	Marriage	8
Avarice	6	Trees.....	14
Gluttony	7		
		Total	211

* See the preface to Aneau's *Emblèmes d'Alciat de nouveau traduits en François*. 8vo. Lyons, Bonhomme, 1549.

Such details may be characterized as minute—as too minute for the comparative unimportance of the subject; yet to dissect a fly is quite as much a work of art and skill as to make anatomies of St. George and the Dragon; and readers in general, if in the present day such a race exists, seldom object to a tabulated view—a *carte du dîner*, of the fare that is set before them.

SERIES OF EDITIONS BY ROVILLE AND BONHOMME,
between 1548 and 1551 inclusive.

1°. "EMBLEMATA | ANDREÆ ALCIATI, | Iurisconsulti
cla- | rissimi." (Device, an Eagle bearing a wreath in its
beak and holding in its claws a garland, within which is
a serpent.) "LVGDVNI, | Apud Gulielmum Rouillium, | Sub
scuto Veneto. | 1548."

N.B. The title is within a rich border bearing the monogram P.V.

Colophon—"Lugduni, Excudebat Mathias Bonhomme."

8vo. Sign. A—K in 8s. L in 4=84 leaves, or 168 pages; numbered
1—164, final 4 unnumbered=168.

The full pages, including border, measure about 15.5 centimetres by 10 c.;
or 6.1 inches by 3.93 in.;* the devices about 6. c. by 6.3 c.; or 2.36 in. by
2.48.

To every page, 1—164, there is a rich border, the monogram when given
being P.V.

Contents—p. 1, Title; p. 2, ornament; pp. 3—5, "Ad Lectorem;" p. 6,
"Præfatio, ad Chonradum Peutingerum;" pp. 7—164, Emblems; pp. final
4, "Tabula Emblematum in locos communes digestorum."

There are 201 Emblems, with 129 devices.

2°. "EMBLEMES | D'ALCIAT, | de nouveau Trāslatez en |
Frāçois vers pour vers | iouxte les Latins. | Ordonnez en

* N.B. The value of the French measures of length in English measures.

The Metre	=	39.37079	English inches.
Deci-metre	=	3.937079	"
Centi-metre	=	.3937079	"
Milli-metre	=	.03937079	"

lieux communs, avec briefues expositions, & Figures, nouvelles appropriées aux derniers Emblemes." (Device, Perseus holding a sword in the right hand, and in the left the Gorgon's head; motto, ΕΚ ΠΟΝΟΥ 'Ο ΒΙΟΣ, *from labour life*.) "A LYON CHEZ MACE BONHOMME. 1549. | AVEC PRIVILEGE."

N.B. This title, with the same rich border, as the Spanish version.

Colophon—"Imprimez à Lyon par Macé Bonhomme."

8vo. Sign. A—R in 8s—136 leaves or 272 pages numbered, including the title, 1—267, unnumbered at the end, 5,—272 pages.

Engraved Title, 15.7 c. by 11. c.; or 6.18 in. by 4.33; full pages, 16. c. by 10. c.; Devices about 6. c. by 6.3.

To every page a fine border,—the monogram P.V. on several of them.

Contents—p. 1, Title; p. 2, "Extrait du Priuilege du Roy," "le ix d'Aoust M.D.XLVIII;" pp. 3, 4, Ded. "A tres illustre Prince Iacque Conte d'Aran en Escoce, filz de tres noble Prince Iacque Duc de Chastel-le-herault, Prince Gouverneur du Royaume d'Escoce, Barptolemy Aneau, Salut. De Ly6 ce 3 de Janvier 1549;" pp. 5—13, "Præface;" p. 14, "Præface de Noble homme Seigneur Andre Alciat, Sur les Emblemes. A Chonrad Peutinger d'Augsburg;" pp. 15—267, "Emblemes d'Alciat." In 5 pages at the end, "Table des Emblemes d'Alciat ordonnez en lieux Communs."

The Emblems, including 14 trees, are 201, a short exposition being appended to each.

The Devices, in count 165, are richly ornamented with borders, of which there are 25 or 26 varieties, similar to those of Roville's Latin, Spanish, and Italian editions. Nearly every page has a device.

"This is the first Edition of Aneau's Translation," remarks Douce, A, 496; "there are 93 Emblems added by Alciat, but there are not cuts to all of them."

3°. "LOS EMBLEMAS DE ALCIATO Traducidos en rhimas Españolas. Añadidos de figuras ye de nuevos Emblemas en la terçera parte de la obra; Dirigidos al l'Illustre S. Iuã Vazquez de Molina." (Printer's device, an Eagle holding a Serpent.) "IN LYON POR GVILIELMO ROVILLIO. 1549. | Con licẽcia y Priuilegio."

N.B. The title is within an allegorical border, on which there is no monogram.

Colophon—"FIN."

8vo. Sign. A—Q in 8s, R in 4s=132 leaves or 264 pages; numbered 1—256, final 8 unnumbered, of which 2 are blank.

Title including border 15.8 c. by 11. c. ; or 6.22 in. by 4.33 ; full pages about 16. c. by 10. c. ; devices about 6. c. by 6.3 c.

Contents—p. 1, Title ; p. 2, "Extraict du Priuilege du Roy," "à Mascon, le ix. d'Aoust, M.D.XLVIIJ ;" pp. 3—4, "Gvillielmo Rovilleo librero à los lettores ;" pp. 5, 6, "Las armas d'el Illustre Iuan Vasquez de Molina ;" pp. 7—9, "Carta de Bernardino Daza à el Illustre señor Iuan Vasquez de Molina." "De Lyô de Solarrona primero de julio, 1549 ;" pp. 10—16, "Prefacion de Bernardino Daza Pinciano sobre los Emblemas de Alciato traducidos per el mesmo, à sus Amigos ;" pp. 17—150, "LIBRO PRIMERO de los Emblemas de Alciato ;" pp. 151—254, "SEGUNDO LIBRO de los Emblemas de Alciato ;" pp. 255, 6, "Soneto à forma de Emblema del muy M. y muy R. señor. G. Perez à la muerte de Doña Marina de Aragon." "Acabaronse à 17. de Agosto, 1549." On 6 pages at the end, "Tabla de loque en los Emblemas de Alciato."

Including Daza's two emblems, there are 212 Emblems and 202 devices. They are arranged in two Books, but not in the same order with Roville's other editions.

4°. "DIVERSE IMPRE | SE ACCOMMODATE A | diuerse moralità, con versi | che i loro significati dichi- | rano insieme con molte al- | tre nella lingua Italiana | non piu tradotte. | Tratte dagli Emblemi | dell' ALCIATO." (Device, an Eagle holding a Serpent.) "IN LIONE DA GVILIELMO | ROVILLIO. 1551. | CON PRIVILEGIO."

N.B. The border to the title is the same as that to the Spanish version.

Colophon—"IL FINE."

8vo. Sign. A—M in 8s=96 leaves, or 192 pages, numbered 1—191, the last blank.

Title, including border, 15.8 c. by 11. c. ; or 6.22 in. by 4.33 ; full pages about 16. c. by 10. c. ; devices about 6. c. by 6.3.

Contents—p. 1, Title ; p. 2, "Extraict dv Priuilege du Roy," "à Mascon, le ix. d'Aoust, M.D.XLVIIJ. ;" p. 3, Ded. "Al Sereniss. M. Francesco Donato Illustriss. Principe di Venegia." "Giovanni Marquale ;" p. 4, "Al lettore ;" pp. 5—180, Emblems arranged under titles ; 181—191, "Arbori."

The Emblems and Devices each number 180, with borders, some of which bear the monogram P.V., and with Italian mottoes and stanzas.

N.B. Marquale's Italian version in the edition of 1549 gave only 136 Emblems, and the same number of Devices.

5°. "EMBLEMATA | D. A. ALCIATI, | denuo ab ipso Autore | recognita, ac, quæ desi- | derabantur, imagini | bus locupletata. | Accesserunt noua aliquot ab | Autore Emblemata suis quoq ; | eiconibus infigurata." (Device, Perseus' sword and Medusa's head ; motto, ΕΚ ΠΟΝΟΥ 'Ο ΒΙΟΣ,

SUBSIDIARY EDITIONS 1548—1551. 11

Life from labour.) "LVGDVNI MATHI. | BONHOMME.
1551. | *CVM PRIVILEGIO.*"

N.B. The title is within a massive monumental border, like Roville's edition of the same date.

Colophon—"Lugduni | Excudebat Mathias Bonhomme."

8vo. Sign. A—O in 8s, P in 4=116 leaves, or 232 pages; numbered 1—226; at the end on 5 pp. the Index and 1 p. blank.

Title, including border, 15.8 c. by 11. c. or 6.22 in. by 4.33; full pages, including border, about 16. c. by 10. c.; or 6.29 in. by 3.93; devices about 6. c. by 6.3 c.

Contents—p. 1, Title; p. 2, "Privilege du Roy," à Mascon, le ix. d'Aoust M.D.XLVIII.; pp. 3—5, "Ad Lectorem;" p. 6, the original "Præfatio ad Chronradum Peutingerum," &c.; pp. 7—220, "Emblemata." Total 211; on 5 pp. at the end, "Index Emblematum in locos communes digestorum."

Colophon.

There is another edition of the same year, also printed by Bonhomme; but instead of Bonhomme's name on the title-page it has Roville's. The two agree in every other respect except that the borders of pp. 225, 226 are not the same; indeed the borders of these pages in Bonhomme's edition are peculiar, and not to be found in Roville's edition. Of Emblems 211, of Devices 211.

The monogram P.V. occurs in both editions.

N.B. It is from this edition by Bonhomme that our photo-litho fac-simile is chiefly taken.

Subsidiary Editions of the same Series.

THE LATIN TEXT.

Date.	TITLE.	Printer's Device.	Publisher.	Emb.	Devices.
1548	Emblemata Andreæ Alciati, I. C. Locorum communium ordine, &c.	Perseus and Gorgon's Head.	Bonhomme	210	125
1550	Emblemata D. A. Alciati, denuo ab ipso Autore recognita, &c.	Perseus, &c.	Bonhomme	211	211
1550	Emblemata D. A. Alciati, denuo ab ipso Autore recognita, &c.	Eagle and serpent.	Roville	211	211
1551	Emblemata D. A. Alciati, denuo ab Autore recognita, &c.	Eagle, &c.	Roville	211	211
1552	Emblemata D. A. Alciati, denuo ab Autore recognita, &c.	Eagle and two serpents.	Roville	211	211
1564	D. And. Alciati Emblemata denuo ab ipso Autore recognita, &c.	.. ..	Roville	211	211
1566	D. And. Alciati Emblemata denuo ab ipso Autore recognita, &c.	.. ..	Roville	211	211

ALCIAT'S EMBLEMS.

ANEAU'S FRENCH VERSION.

Date.	TITLE.	Device.	Publisher.	Emb.	Devices.
1549	Les Emblemes de Seigneur Andre Alciat, de nouveau translatez, &c.	Eagle, wreath and serpent.	Roville	205	161
1564	Emblemes d'Alciat, de nouveau translatez en François, &c.	.. ..	Roville	203	184

DAZA'S SPANISH VERSION.

1549	Los Emblemas de Alciato, traducidos en rimas Españolas, &c.	Perseus, &c.	Bonhomme	212	202
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MARQUALE'S ITALIAN VERSION.

1549	Diverse Imprese accomodate a diuerse moralità, &c.	Eagle, &c.	Rovilleo	136	136
1549	Diverse Imprese accomodate a diuersa moralità, &c.	Perseus and Medusa's head.	Bvonhomo	136	136
1551	Diverse Imprese accomodate a diuerse moralità, &c.	Perseus, &c.	Bonhomme	180	180
1564	Diverse Imprese accomodate a diuerse moralità, &c.	.. ..	Rovilleo	180	180
1576	Diverse Imprese accomodate a diuerse moralità, &c.	.. ..	Rovilleo	180	180
1579	Diverse Imprese accomodate a diuerse moralità, &c.	.. ..	Rovilleo	180	180

N.B.—The English version at Lyons, 1551, chronicled in Herbert's edition of *Ames on English Printing*, p. 1570, may be regarded as apocryphal, though accepted by Francis Douce, A. 317. Among Geoffrey Whitney's *Choice of Emblemes*, 1586, not less than 86 are identical in subject with those of Alciat, and indeed are translations from, or imitations of them. A manuscript of the early part of the reign of James I. contains translations of Emblems 4 to 101 inclusive. Andrew Willet, in 1598, was an imitator of Andrew Alciat; and the same may be said of George Wither, 1635.

Within a few months from the present time there is good reason to hope that the Emblems of Alciat will be published for the HOLBEIN SOCIETY in an English version, and our language will possess a translation every way worthy of the Emblem Classic.

Of the Portraits and Handwriting.

To increase the interest of this volume, a Portrait of Alciat has been placed at the beginning. In the features and expression it corresponds with the other portraits that have been set forth by artists of his own day, and with the description of his personal appearance by the Chronicler of his native land, Argelati, who says of him that he was "a corpulent man, of tall stature, with open and prominent eyes and thick lips, and of a dark complexion."

The badge and motto of his family are found at the end of the Aldine edition of his Emblems, and a profile, motto, and emblem in a medallion, of which we give a photolith from the *Museum Mazzuchellianum*, where an engraving is found. From ignorance of Greek, the engraver has mistaken the legend—it should be, as it is on the medallion itself, and on Alciat's monument in the cathedral church of Pavia, ΑΝΔΡΟΣ ΔΙΚΑΙΟΥ Ο ΚΑΡΠΟΣ ΟΥΚ ΑΠΟΛΑΥΤΑΙ, *The just man's fruit perishes not.*

His special friend, to whom at first Alciat intrusted and dedicated his Emblems, is deserving of a memorial on the same page. The profile of Chonrad Peutinger has therefore been copied from the same *Museum Mazzuchellianum*, and will be found in our volume.

What Alciat's handwriting was, may also cause some curiosity; it is indicative of the character of the man,—round and flowing, and very easy to be read. Through the zeal and courtesy of the chief librarian in the Ambrosian library at Milan, Signor P. Antonio Ceriani, a negative was taken from one of Alciat's Orations: it is the conclusion of the oration which he delivered in the schools, that is, in the University of Bologna, MDXL; and which is thus printed in the folio edition of his works, Basilæ, 1582, in vol. iv., at col. 1066.

"Sunt enim vltimæ voluntates cùm in frequenti hominum vsu, tum & plerûq; ambiguæ, & quæ magnam aduocatis pecuniam parent. Traditum à Græcis est, Stratoilem Atheniensem Rhetorem quosdamq; alios eius

collegas sese mutuò solitos ad messem auream inuitare, sic forum & curiam ioco appellantes. Quo exemplo & ego vos hoc anno ad messem hanc, aureumq; vellus vocabo, qui sciam, quantum vtilitatis hac ex materia quotidie percipiatur. Qua autem subtilitate tractatum sit à Jureconsultis hoc argumentum, ostendunt tot tituli, tot responsa, & ea quidem omnia magna scrupulositate reddita, tot leges, & compositione scabrosa & intellectu difficiles: quarum rationem non nisi longa meditatione acriq; studio possis assequi; tot deniq; Interpretum commentaria, tot consulentium responsa quæ et si magnam lucē posteris attulerint, magnum etiam laborem in eis perscrutandis requirunt. Verum vos forti animo esse oportet, & minimè viribus vestris diffidere. Præibo ergo: et per anfractus atq; labyrinthos omnes vos tutissimè deducam: adsit modò diligentia vestra, & discendi ardor, atq; erga præceptatorem charitas, & fiducia. Dixi."

As manifesting the very pleasant footing subsisting between Alciat and his students, the two concluding sentences are worthy of translation. "It behoves you to be of brave mind, and least of all to distrust your own powers. I will go before, and unbroken in spirit I will lead you through every labyrinth: only be there present your diligence and ardour of learning; and towards your teacher affection and confidence. I have spoken."





OF ALCIAT'S EMBLEMS,

THE GATHERED FOUNTAINS AND FULL STREAM:

A COLLECTION OF THE MOTTOES AND TITLES.

NOTE.—The Roman numerals after the mottoes in the column of Mottoes and Titles refer to the order of the Emblems in the Antwerp edition of 1574, and in the great majority of the editions which come after it; but in the right-hand column, headed MS., Almateo's Italian version, about 1680, they refer to the order of the Emblems in that Manuscript.

All the Emblems have devices, except those with † affixed.

MOTTOES AND TITLES.	GATHERED FOUNTAINS.				FULL STREAM.	
	Roville. Latin. 1548.	Aneau. French. 1549.	Daza. Spanish. 1549.	Marquale. Italian. 1551.	Bonhomme. Latin. 1551.	Almateo. MS. Abt. 1680.
	<i>Page.</i>	<i>Page.</i>	<i>Page.</i>	<i>Page.</i>	<i>Page.</i>	<i>Emblem.</i>
Abies, cci	163†	264	189	184	216	ccx
Abstinentia, xxx	34	54	243	33	38	xi
Adversus naturam peccantes	66†	102†	—	—	—	lxxxiiij†
Aemulatio impar, cxli	113†	171†	226	—	154	cxxxiiij
Aere quandoque salutem redimen- dam, clij	120	185, 6	115	146	165	cxciiij
Albutii ad D. Alciatum suadentis ut de tumultibus Italicis se subducant, et in Gallia profiteatur, cxliij	114	172, 3	51	138	155	v
Aliquid mali propter vicinum malum, clxv	131	200, 1	81	155	179	cxxi
Alius peccat, alius plectitur, clxxiiij	138	211	97	162	188	cxv
Amicitia etiam post mortem durans, clix	126	194	31	151	172	xlviij
A minimis quoque timendum, clxviiij	134	205	77	158	182	cxviiij

MOTTOES AND TITLES.	GATHERED FOUNTAINS.				FULL STREAM.	
	Roville. Latin. 1548.	Aneau. French. 1549.	Daza. Spanish. 1549.	Marquale. Italian. 1551.	Bonhomme. Latin. 1551.	Amalteo. MS. Abt. 1680.
	Page. 156	Page. 241	Page. 66	Page. 178	Page. 208	Emblem. lxxiiij
Amor filiorum, cxciij	—	—	—	—	—	—
Amor virtutis, <i>see</i> 'Avripwç	—	—	—	—	—	—
Amor virtutis, alium Cupidinem superans, <i>see</i> 'Avripwç	—	—	—	—	—	—
Amuletum Veneris, lxxvij	64†	99†	185	76	85	xc
Amygdalus, ccviiij	164†	267	198	190	224	ccviiij
'Avéçou kai dñéçou, Sustine et abstine, xxxiv	37	59	208	36	41	xlviij
'Avripwç, id est, Amor virtutis, cix	88	133, 4	110, 11	106	119	clviij
'Avripwç, id est, Amor virtutis, alium Cupidinem superans, cx	89	135	99	107	120	ciiij
Antiquissima quæque commentitia, clxxxij	145†	223†	150	—	196	liiij
Ars naturam adiuuans, xcviij	79†	120	234	96	107	lviiij
Auaritia, lxxxiv	69†	108†	221	83	92	clviij
Auxilium nunquam deficiens, clxi	128	196	65	153	174	xlviij
Bonis à diutibus nihil timendum, xxxij	35	55, 6	136	34	39	lxviij
Bonis auspiciis incipiendum, cxxvi	104†	156†	177†	124	138	clxxxvi
Buxus, ccviij	164†	255	194	188	222	ccvi
Captius ob gulam, xciiij	78	116	116	93	102	clxviij
Cauendum à meretricibus, lxxvi	64†	99†	170	75	84	lxxxv
Clementia Principis, <i>see</i> Principis clementia	—	—	—	—	—	—
Concordia, xxxix	41	63	48	40	46	xxv
Concordiæ symbolum, xxxviiij	40	62	24	39	45	xxviiij
Concordiæ insuperabilis, xl	42	64	172	41	47	xxvi
Consilarii Principum, cxlv	118†	179†	205	142	160	cxliij
Consilio et virtute Chimeram superari, hoc est, fortiores et deceptores, xliij	17	35	137	16	20	xxxliij
Cotonea, cciiij	163†	254	191	185	218	cciiij
Contogno	—	—	—	—	—	cciv†
Cuculi, lx	58†	85†	173†	62	68	lxxxviiij
Cum laruis non luctandum, cliij	121	187	80	147	166	cxcviij
Cupressus, cxcviiij	162†	258, 9	186	181	213	cc
Custodiendas virgines, xxiij	25	44	64	24	28	lxxv
De Morte et Amore, cliv	122	188, 9	89, 90	148	167	cxciv
Desidia, lxxx	66†	103	219	79	88	clxxi
Desidiam abijciendam, lxxxi	67	104	33, 4	80	89	clxxij
Dicta septem sapientium, clxxxvi	149†	230, 1†	213† 14	—	200	liiij

MOTTOES AND TITLES.	GATHERED FOUNTAINS.				FULL STREAM.	
	Roville. Latin. 1548.	Aneau. French. 1549.	Daza. Spanish. 1549.	Marquale. Italian. 1551.	Bonhomme. Latin. 1551.	Amalteo. MS. Abt. 1680.
	<i>Page.</i>	<i>Page.</i>	<i>Page.</i>	<i>Page.</i>	<i>Page.</i>	<i>Emblem.</i>
Diues indoctus, clxxxix.....	152	235	171	174	204	clxv
Doctorem agnomina, xcvi	—	—	—	—	104, 5	lv
Doctos doctis obloqui nefas esse, clxxxix	143	219, 20	133, 4	167	193	lvi
Dolus in suos, l	50†	75†	236	53	58	cxiiij
Dulcia quandoque amari fieri, cxi ...	90	136	119	108	121	ci
Duodecim certamina Herculis, cxxvij	112†	168, 9	178, 9	—	149, 50	xvij
Ei qui semel sua prodegerit, aliena credi non oportere, liiij	53	79	132	56	62	cxij
Eloquentia fortitudine præstantior, clxxx	144	221, 2	124, 5	168	194	xviiij
Etiam ferocissimos domari, xxix	32	52	22	31	36	cxviiij
Ex arduis perpetuum nomen, cxxxi	107	161, 2	44	129	143	xvi
Ex bello pax, clxxvij	141	215, 16	67	165	191	cliij
Ex damno alterius, alterius utilitas, cxxx	104†	155	165	123	137	clxxxiiij
Ex litterarum studiis immortalitatem acquiri, cxxxiij	108	163	63	130	144	xx
Ex pace ubertas, clxxvij	142	217, 18	40	166	192	cliij
Ἐχθρῶν ἀδωπα δῶπα, <i>see</i> In dona hostium, clxvij	133	203, 4	148	157	181	cxxxix*
Facundia difficilis, clxxxi	145†	222†	175	—	195	xix
Fatuitas, lxx	60†	88†	235	65	73	clxxv
Fere simile ex Theocrito, <i>see</i> Dulcia, &c., cxij	91	137	120, 1	—	122	cij
Ficta religio, vi	9	24	158	8	12	cxliij
Fidei Symbolum, ix	12	28, 9	127	11	15	xxiv
Firmissima conuelli non posse, xlij	44	66	79	43	49	vi
Fœdera Italarum, x	13	30, 1	19, 20	12	16	xxiiij
Fortuna virtutem superans, cxix	98	147, 8	62	117	131	cxxxvi
Furor et rabies, lvij	54†	80	203	58	64	cxxxviiij
Garrulitas, lxx	61†	92	230	69	78	clxxvij
Gramen, xxvi	—	—	249	—	33	xiiij
Gratiæ, clxij	129	197, 8	159, 60	154	175, 6	l
Gratiam referendam, xxx	33	53	23	32	37	lxxij
Gula, xc	74	112	222	89	98	clxvi
Hedera, cciiij	163†	252, 3	193	187	219	ccxiv

* Hostium dona non dona.

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Ignauī, lxxxij.....	69†	106†	174†	82	91	clxx
Ilex, ccv.....	163†	262	192	186	220	cxij
Illicitum non sperandum, xlv.....	48	71	108	49	54	lxx
Imparilitas, cxxxix.....	112†	170†	184†	136	152	cxxxv
Impossibile, lix.....	57	84	114	61	67	clxxxij
Impudentia, lxxvij.....	60†	90	244	67	76	cxlix
In adulari nescientes, xxxv.....	38	60	141	37	42	xl
In adultores, liij.....	52	77, 8	118	55	61	clxiv
In amatores meretricum, lxxv.....	63	98	50	74	83	lxxxvi
Inanis impetus, clxiv.....	130†	199†	238	—	178	cxxxi
In astrologos, ciiij.....	82	125, 6	76	101	113	cvij
In aulicos, lxxxvi.....	71	109	146	85	94	clix
In auaros, lxxxv.....	70	107, 8	74	84	93	clvij
In auaros, vel quibus melior conditio ab extraneis offertur, lxxxix.....	73	111	30	88	97	clix
In colores, cxvij.....	96†	145†	210†11	115	128, 9	lxi
In Deo lactandum, iiij.....	7	21	53	6	10	xlj
In deprehensum, xxi.....	24	43	84	23	27	cxxiij
In desciscentes, cxl.....	113†	171†	164†	137	153	cxxxiv
In detractores, clxij.....	130†	199†	183	—	177	cxxxij
In dies meliora, xlv.....	47†	72	216	48	53	lxij
In diuites publico male, lxxxvij.....	72†	110†	151, 2	87	96	cxvij
In dona hostium, <i>see</i> 'Εχθρῶν, &c.....	—	—	—	—	—	—
In eos qui supra vires quicquam au- dent, lvij.....	56	83	41	60	66	cx
In eum qui sibi ipsi damnum apparat, lxix.....	59	87	122	64	72	cxvi
In eum qui trulentia suorum per- ierit, clxvi.....	132	212	102	156	180	cxxiij
In facile à virtute desciscentes, lxxxij.....	68	105	72	81	90	clxxij
In fidem uxoriā, cxc.....	153	236, 7	85	175	205	lxxx
In fecunditatem sibi ipsi damnosam, cxcij.....	155	240	61	177	207	lxxxi
In formosam fato præruptam, clv.....	123	190	91	149	168	cxv
In fraudulentos, xlix.....	50†	74†	162†	51, 2	57	clxxxi
In garrulum et gulosum, xc.....	79†	117	239	94	103	clxvij
In illaudata laudantes, cxxiij.....	102	152, 3	58	121	135	cli
In iuuentam, xcix.....	80†	121	153	97	108	lix
In momentaneam fœlicitatem, cxxiij.....	103	154	95	122	136	clxxxv
In mortem præproperam, clvi.....	124	191, 2	147	150	169	cxvi
In nothos, cxxxvij.....	112†	170†	180	135	151	cxlv
In obliuionem patriæ, cxiiij.....	94	141	144	112	125	cv
In occasionem, cxxi.....	100	149, 50	36, 7	119	133	clxxxvij
In parasitos, xcij.....	76	114	47	91	100	clxi

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	<i>Page.</i>	<i>Page.</i>	<i>Page.</i>	<i>Page.</i>	<i>Page.</i>	<i>Emblem.</i>
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In quatuor anni tempora, c.....	—	—	245	—	109	lx
In receptatores sicariorum, lij.....	51	76	126	54	60	cxxij
Insani gladius, clxxv.....	139	212, 13	176	163	189	cxxxvij
In senatum boni Principis, cxliij.....	116	176, 7	82, 3	140	157	x
Insignia ducatus Med., <i>see</i> Super insignia.....	—	—	—	—	—	—
Insignia poetarum, clxxxij.....	146	224, 5	142	169	197	xxi
In silentium, <i>see</i> Silentium.....	—	—	—	—	—	—
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In sordidos, lxxxvij.....	72†	110†	209	86	95	clxix
In statuam Amoris, cxij.....	92, 3	138-40	129-31	109-11	123, 4	xcvi
In statuam Bacchi, xxv.....	28, 9	47, 8	92-4	27, 8	30, 1	clvi
In studiosum captum Amore, cvij.....	87	131, 2	98	105	118	c
In subitum terrorem, cxxij.....	101	151	140	120	134	clxxvi
In temerarios, lvi.....	55	82	88	59	65	cix
In victoriam dolo partam, xlvij.....	49	73	28	50	56	cxv
Inuidia, lxxi.....	61†	93	220	70	79	cxli
Inuiolabiles telo Cupidinis, lxxvij.....	65	100, 1	54, 5	77	86	lxxxix
In vitam humanam, cli.....	119	183, 4	128	145	164	cxcij
Ira, lxij.....	58†	86	227	63	71	cxlij
Iusta ultio, clxxij.....	136	208, 9	101	160	186	cxxx
Iusta vindicta, clxxi.....	135	206, 7	59	159	185	cxxxix
Lapsus ubi ? quid feci ? <i>see</i> Π η παπέ- βην, &c.....	—	—	—	—	—	—
Lasciuia, lxxix.....	66†	102†	229†	78	87	xcij
Laurus, ccx.....	162†	260, 1	188	183	225	cci
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Luxuria, lxij.....	61†	94	217	71	80	xcj
Luxuriosorum opes, lxxij.....	61†	95†	163	72	81	xcij
Malediceptia, li.....	50†	75†	223	—	59	clxxvij
Malè parta malè dilabuntur, cxxvij.....	104†	157†	166	126	140	clxxxij
Malus medica, ccvi.....	164†	266	195	—	221	ccv
Maturandum, xx.....	23	42	75	22	26	xxxv
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Muscam Diis curæ esse, clxxxiv.....	147	226, 7	143	170	198	xxij
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MOTTOES AND TITLES.	GATHERED FOUNTAINS.				FULL STREAM.	
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Nec questioni quidem cedendum, xijj	16	34	87	15	19	—
Nec verbo nec facto quanquam læden- dum, xxvij	30	49	32	29	34	lxxi
Νῆφε, καὶ μὴ μνησ' ἀπιστεῖν. ἄνθρω- παὺτα τῶν φρενῶν, xvi.....	19	37	206	18	22	xxxvij
Nil, or nihil reliqui, cxxvij	104†	156†	237	125	139	cxc
Nobiles et generosi, cxxxvi	111†	167†	174†	134	148	xv.
Non tibi sed Religioni, vij	10	25, 6	57	9	13	cl
Non vulganda consilia, xij	15	33	27	14	18	xxviiiij
(Nullius indiga virtus) <i>Emb. Thulii</i>	—	—	—	—	—	—
Nunquam procrastinandum, iij	161†	19, 20	242	—	9	iiij
Nupta contagioso, cxcvij	159†	247, 8	204	—	212	lxxij
Obdurandum adversus urgentia, xxxvi	39	61	45	38	43	xlviij
Obliuio paupertatis parens, lxvi	—	—	254	—	74	clxxiv
Obnoxia infirmitas, clxix	—	—	250	—	183	cxc
Oeni effigies, de iis qui meretricibus donant quod in bonos usus verti debeat, xci	75	113	38	90	99	xcv
Omnia mea mecum porto, xxxvij.....	—	—	251	—	44	lxiiij
Optimus civis, cxxxijj	110	165, 6	139	132	146	xliij
Opulentia tyranni paupertas subiec- torum, cxlvi	—	—	252	—	159	cxix
Opulenti hæreditas, clviij	125†	193†	240	—	171	cxcviiij
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Paruam culinam duobus ganeonibus non sufficere, xcijj	77	115	52	92	101	{ clxij { clxiiij†
Paupertatem summis ingeniis obesse, ne prouehantur, cxx	99	148	35	118	132	lxviij
Pax, clxxvi	140	214	109	164	190	clij
Πῇ καρίβην; τί δ' ἐρίξαι; τί μοι δεῖον οὐκ ἐτελίσθαι, xvij	20	38, 9	207	19	23	xl
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Philautia, or Φιλαντία, lxix.....	60†	91	228	68	77	cxlvij*
Picea, ccij	163†	263	190	—	217	ccxi
Pietas filiorum in parentes, cxciv.....	157	242	96	179	209	lxxiiij
Populus alba, ccxi	164†	265	196	—	226	ccvij

* Philautia, id est amor sui ipsius.

MOTTOES AND TITLES.	GATHERED FOUNTAINS.				FULL STREAM.	
	Roville. Latin. 1548.	Aneau. French. 1549.	Daza. Spanish. 1549.	Marquale. Italian. 1551.	Bonhomme Latin. 1551.	Amalteo. MS. Abt. 1680.
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MOTTOES AND TITLES.	GATHERED FOUNTAINS.				FULL STREAM.	
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Soneto á la muerte de Doña Marina de Aragon, pp. 255, 6	—	—	1	—	—	—



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OF

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OF

The Emblems of Andreo Alciat.

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AD LECTOREM.



EMBLEMATA ILLA

pulcherrima Andrea Alciati
 Patricij Mediolanensis, Iuriscō-
 sultorū eloquētissimi, & eloquen-
 tiū iuriscēsulūssimi, quē vir ille nūquā ab literis
 seriatim, dum à seuerioribus legum studijs respi-
 rat, & humana literatura Musis amēnioribus
 recreatur, ludendo effudit à φορῆς, ἢ ἀπο-
 κλῶντος, prout varium vel sensibus externis,
 vel commentationibus internis sese offerebat ar-
 gumentum. Ea nos sub generalibus precipuarū
 rerum capitibus in locos communes, tanquam in
 certas classes digesseramus: à summis, ad ima
 progredientes. Non eo sanè consilio, ut Autore
 ipso in œconomia sui operis, aut diligentiores, aut
 cōcinniores videri studeremus: sed ut illius lusus,
 in cōmunes vsus adduceremus, Eius operis du-
 plici habita ratione, voluptatis nimirū, & utilita-
 tis. Priore quidē, ut speciosior quēdā operis forma
 extaret oculis legētū, singula suo quoq; collocata
 eo considerantium. Composita namq; sparsis, &
 ordinata confusis, ferē solent apparere pulchrio-
 ra. Altera autem, ut faciliior, & promptior esset



4
 quarentibus inuentio. Etenim expeditius est,
 diuerſi res generis in ſuum quaſque ordinem &
 locum diſpoſitas: quàm in turbam, temerè conge-
 ſtas inueſtigare, ſi quando ijs opus habemus vien-
 dum. Porro uſus Emblematicum, præter gratiam,
 ac voluptatem ex iucunda nouitate, quæ tediũ
 leuat, breuem ſententiæ argutiam, quæ animum
 pungit, numeroſam verſu ſuauiatē, quæ au-
 res mulcet, & eorum picturam non inanem,
 quæ oculos paſcit, Etia illi (inquam) uſus eſt, ut
 quoties rebus vacuis complementum, nudis orna-
 mentum, mutis ſermonē, alogis rationem tribue-
 re, aut certè aſſingere velis quiſpiam, is ex Em-
 blemaſu libello, ſæquam ex promptuario inſtru-
 tiſſimo habeat quod domeſticis parietibus, vi-
 treis ſeneſtris, auleis, periſtromatis, tabulis, va-
 ſis, ſignis, annulis ſigillariis, veſtimentis, menſæ,
 ſulcro, armis, gladio, ſupelleſtiali denique omni,
 nuſquam non inſcribere, & impingere poſſit: ad
 hoc ſcilicet ut uſquequaque loquax, & aſpectu
 iucunda ſit rerum ad uſum communem ſpectan-
 tium facies. Quare & ipſe Alciatus ſua hæc epi-
 grammata appellatione conuenientiſſima inſcri-
 bi voluit Emblemata. Sunt em Emblemata ver-
 miculata opera ex reſſellis inſtitijs apta & cõpo-
 ſita, interprete Budæo, quæ & ipſa vocabuli Crg-

ei origo ostendit. Verum quum hæc omnia supe-
 riore editione præstissemus, ecce aliquot noua
 Emblemata ad nos mittuntur, ab Autore ipso su-
 perioribus addita. Hæc in suū & propriū quæq;
 ordinē veluti superiora redeimus: quibus etiā,
 & alijs nonnullis prioribus, in quibus imagines
 desiderabantur, figuras appinximus, quoad fieri
 potuit, aptissimas. Superiora etiam Emblemata
 partim immutauit Autor ipse, partim emenda-
 tiora, & melius cōformata reddidit. Quæ omnia
 postrema hac nostra editione in opus vnū, quod
 quantum locupletius, tanto sit perfectius, exhibe-
 mus. Quisquis igitur & sententiæ breuissimæ acu-
 mine, & festiua imagine res suas decorare vo-
 let: ex hoc libello abunde habiturus est, vnde sibi
 desumat quod ad rem quamlibet accommodari
 posse videatur, idq; præptissimè, & facillimè, ada-
 ptato nimirum suo commento ad summa rerum
 genera, & singulas generum formas suo quasq;
 ordine dispositas, iuxta rerum naturalem seriem,
 & vsum communem. Quarum etiam index ta-
 bula subiecta est operi vniuerso, à multis, & ma-
 gnis, quibus vitiatum erat mendis expurgato, &
 planè restituito ἡ δὲ αὐτοῦ ὑποπόριον.

CLARISS. VIRI

ANDR. ALCIATI IN

Librum primum Emble-
matū præfatio, ad Chon-
radum Peutingerum
Augustanum.

*Dum pueros ingrans, iuvenes dum tesserat fallit,
Detinet & segnes chartula picta viros:
Hæc nos festinus Embleinata cūdamus horis,
Artificum illustri signaq; facta manu:
Vestibus ut torulos, petasis ut figere parmas,
Et valeat tacitis scribere quisque notis.
At tibi supremus preciosa uomismata Cæsar,
Et veterum eximias donet habere iuanus.
Ipse dabo vati chartacea munera vates,
Quæ (Chonrade) mei pignus amoris habe.*







Nunquàm procasti-
nandum.



ALCIAT AE genis insignia sustinet Alce,
Vnguibus & und'q; fert ævæ Cadmeæ.
Constat Alexandrum sic respondisse roganti,
Quî tot obivisset tempore gesta brevis?
Nunquam (inquit) differre volens. quod & indi-
cat Alce
Fortior hæc dubitet, peyor æne fiet.

DEVS, SIVE RELIGIO.

In Deolætandum.

ΓΑΝΝΥΣΘΑΙΜΗΔΕΣΙ,



GANYMEDES.

*Aspice vt egregius puerum Iouis alite pictor
 Fecerit Iliacum summa per astra vehi.
 Quis ne Iouem tactum puerili credat amore?
 Dic, hæc Mæonius sinxerit vnde senex?
 Consilium, mens atque Dei cui gaudia præstant:
 Creditur is summo raptus adesse Ioui.*

Sapiētia humana, stultitia est apud Deū.



Quid dicam? quonā hoc cōpellē nomine monstrum
 Biforme: quod non est homo, nec est draco?
 Sed sine vir pedibus, summis sine partibus anguis,
 Vir anquipes dici, & homiceps anguis potest.
 Anguē pedit homo, hominē eructauit & anguis,
 Nec finis hominis est initium nec est fera.
 Sic olim Cecrops doctis regnauit Athenis,
 Sic & gigantes terra mater protulit.
 Hac vasfrum est species, sed religione carentem,
 Terrena tantum quisq; curet, indicat.

Ficta religio.



Regali residens meretrix pulcherrima sella,
 Purpureo insignem gestat honore peplum.
 Omnibus & laices pleno è cratère propinat.
 At circum cubitans ebria turba iacet.
 Sic Babylona notant: quæ gentes illice forma,
 Et ficta stolidas religionem capit.

Non tibi, sed religioni.



Isidis effigiem tardus gestabat asellus,
 Pando verenda dorso habens mysteria.
 Obuius ergo Deam quisquis reuerenter adorât,
 Piasq; genibus concipit flexis preces.
 Ast asinus tantum præstari credit honorem
 Sibi, & intumescit admodum superbiens:
 Donec eum flagris compefcens dixit asaso,
 Non es Deus tu (aselle) sed Deum rehis.

Quà Dij vocant eundum.



In trinio mons est lapidum: supereminet illi
 Trunca Dei effigies, pectore facta tenus.
 Mercurij est igitur tumulus. Suspende viator
 Serta Deo: rectum qui tibi monstrat iter.
 Omnes in trinio sumus, atque hoc tramite vite
 Fallimur, ostendat ni Deus ipse viam.

V I R T V T E S.

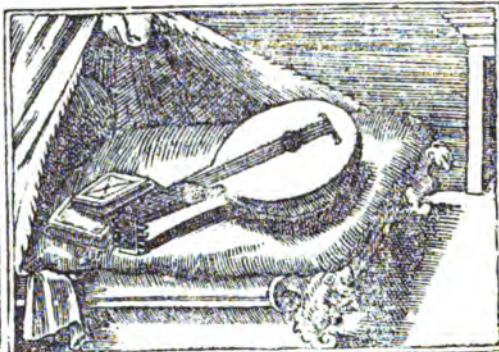
F I D E I S.

Fidei symbolum.



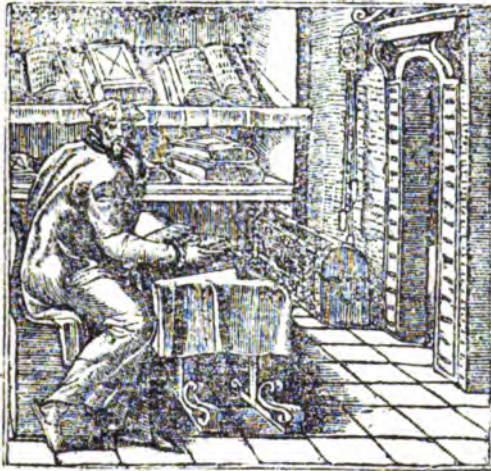
Stet depictus Honos Tyrus velatus amictu,
 Eiusq; iungat nuda dextram Veritas.
 Sitq; Amor in medio castus: cui tempora circum
 Rosa it, Diones pulchrior Cupidine.
 Constituant hac signa fidem, reuerentia honoris
 Quam fouet, alit Amor, parturitq; Veritas.

Fœdera.



Hæc citharâ, à lembi quæ forma balicutica fertur,
 Vendicat & propriam Musa Latina sibi,
 Accipe Dux: placeat nostrû hoc tibi tēpore munitus,
 Quo noua cum socijs fœdera inire paras.
 Difficile est, nisi docto homini, tot tēdere chordas,
 Vnâq; si fuerit non bene tenta fides,
 Ruptâne (quod facile est) perit omnis gratia cœchæ,
 Illeq; præcellens cantus, ineptus erit.
 Sic Italicoëuni procures in fœdera, concors
 Nil est quod timeas, si tibi constet amor.
 At si aliquis desciscat (viti plerumque videmus)
 In nihilum illa omnis soluitur harmonia.

In silentium.



Cum tacet: haud quicquā differt sapientibus amēs.
Stultitia est index linguaq; voxq; suā.
Ergo premat labias: digitosq; silentia signet:
Et sese Pharium vertat in Harpocratem.



Non vulganda consilia.



*Limine quod caco, obscura & caligine monstrum
Gnosiæ clausit Dadalus in latèbris:
Depictum Romanâ Phalanx in prælia gestat,
Seminivrosq; nitens signa superba boue.
Nosq; monent, debere ducum secreta latère
Consilia. auctori cognita techna nocet.*

Nec quæstioni quidem
cedendum.



Cecropia efficitam quam cernis in arce Leænan,
Hermodij (an nescis hospes?) amica fuit.
Sic animum placuit monstrare viraginis acrem
More feræ, nomen vel quia tale tulit.
Quod fidibus contorta, suo non prodidit ullum
Indicio, elinguem reddidit Iphicrætēs.

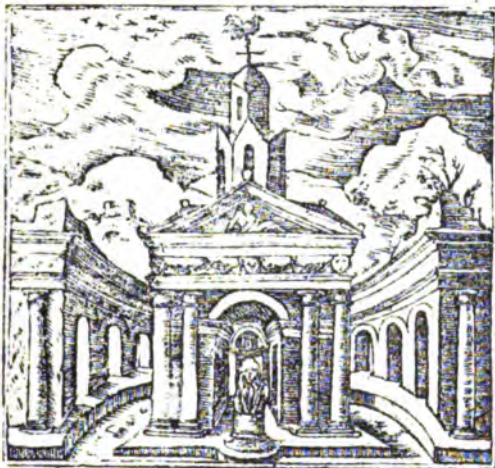
PRVDENTIA.

Consilio, & virtute Chimæran
superari, id est, fortiores
& deceptores.



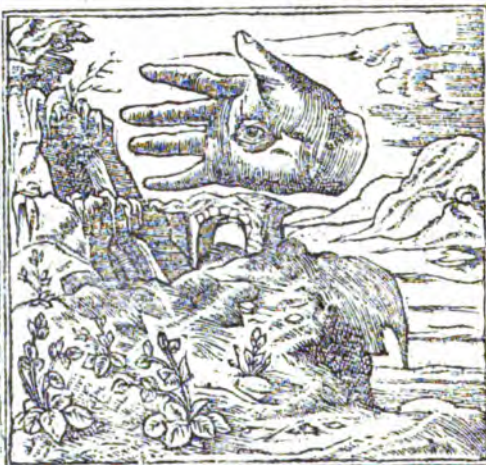
*Bellerophon (ut fortis eques) superare Chimæran,
Et Licij potuit sternere monstra soli.
Sic tu Pegaseis veetus peris æthera pennis:
Consilioq; animi monstra superba domas.*

Vigilantia, & custodia.



Instantis quod signa canens det gallus eoi,
 Et reuocet famulas ad noua pensa manus:
 Turribus in sacris effingitur, ærea mentem
 Ad superos peluis: quod reuocet vigilem,
 Est leo, sed custos oculis quia dormit apertis:
 Templorum idcirco ponitur ante fores.

Νῦν καὶ μέμνησ' ἄπιστον ἄρξαι τὰντα τῶν
φρενῶν. Sobriè viuendum: & non
temetè credendum.



Ne credas ne (Epicharmus ait) non sobrius esto,
Hi nervi, humana membraq; mentis erunt:
Ecce oculata manus credens id quod videt. Ecce
Pulegium, antiquæ sobrietatis olus,
Quo turbam oſtenſo ſedauerit Heraclitus,
Mulxerit & tumida ſeditione grauem.

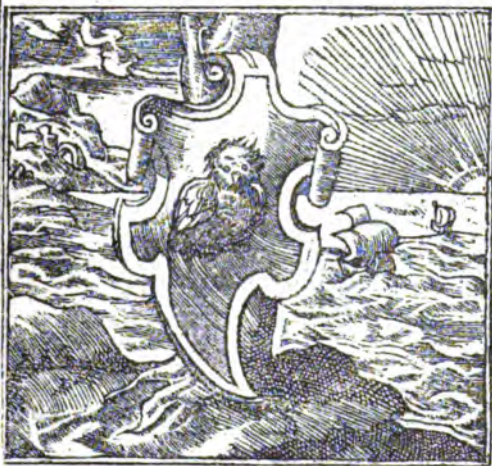
Ἡ ὑπερβύς? Τί ἡ ἐρξέα? Τί μοι δέου, οὐκ
ἐτελέσθη? Quid excels.? quid
admissi? quid omisi?



Italice Samius seſta celeberrimus autor
Ipſe ſuum clauſi carmine dogma breui.
Quo prætergreſſus quid agis? qd omittis agendū?
Hanc rationem vrgens reddere quęq; ſibi.
Quod didiciſſe gruū volitantū ex æmine fertur,
Arreptum geſtant quæ pedibus lapidem,
Neceſſent, ne transuerſas mala flamina raptēt.
Qua ratione hominum vita regenda ſit.



Prudens, magis quàm
loquax.



Noctua Cecropij insignia præstat Athenis,
Inter aves fami Noctua consilij.
Armifer æ merito obsequijs sacrata Minervæ est,
Garrula quo cornix cesserat anic loco.

Maturandum.



*Maturare iubent properè, & cunctarier omnes.
 Ne nimium præceps, neq; mora longa nimis.
 Hoc tibi declaret connexum echencide telum,
 Hæc tarda est, volitant spicula missa manu.*

In deprehensum.



*Laetudum quacumq; fugis te persequor: at nunc
Cassibus in nostris denique captus ades.
Amplius haud poteris vires eludere nostras.
Ficulno anguillam strinximus in folio.*

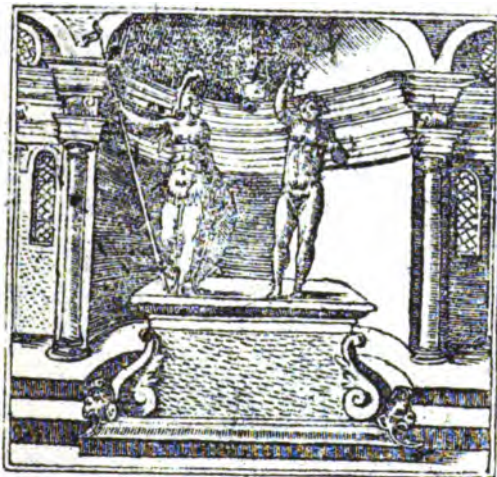
Custodiendas virgines.



Vera hac effigies innuptæ est Palladis: eius
 Hic Draco, qui dominæ constitit ante pedes.
 Cur diuæ comes hoc animal? custodia rerum
 Hinc data, sic lucos, sacraq, templa colit.
 Innuptas opus est cura asseruare puellas
 Peruigili, laqueos undique tendit amor.

PRUDENTIA.

Vino prudentiam augetur.



*Hæc Bacchus pater, & Pallas communiter ambo
Templa tenent, soboles utraque vera Iouis:
Hæc caput, ille semur soluit: hæc usus olivæ
Debitus: inuenit primus at ille merum.
Iunguntur merito, quod si qui abstemius odit
Vina: Dea nullum sentiet auxilium.*



In statuam Bacchi.

DIALOGISMVS.



Bacche pater: quis te mortali lumine nouit?
 Et docta effinxit quis tua membra manu?
 Praxiteles, qui me rapientem Cnephda uidit.
 Atque illo pinxit tempore qualis eram.
 Cur iuuenis, teneraq; otiam languine vernat
 Barba, queas Pylum cum super arce senem?

Muneribus quandoque meis si parcere disces
 Iunior, & forti pectore semper eris.
 Tympana nō manibus, capiti non cornua desunt.
 Quos (nisi dementis) talia signa decent?
 Hoc doceo, nostro quid abusus munere sumit
 Cornua: & insanus mollia si fira quatit.
 Quid vult ille color membris penē igneus? (omen
 Absit) an humanis vveris ipse focis?
 Cum Semeles de vëtre parens me, fulmine traxit
 Igni uomo: insectum puluere mer sit aquis.
 Hinc sapit hic, liquidis qui nos bene diluit undis:
 Qui non ardenti torret ab igne iccur.
 Sed nunc me doceas quē vis misceat? & qua
 Te sanus tutum prendere lege queat?
 Quadrātem addat aqua, & alicē sumpsisse salerni
 Qui cupit, hoc sumi pocula more iuuat.
 Stes intra heminas: nam qui procedere tendit
 Vltra: alacer, sed mox ebrius inde furit.
 Res dura hac nimium, sunt pēdula quātura, dulce
 Tu fluis. Heu facile comoda nulla cadunt.



Gramen.



Gramineam Fabio patres tribuere corollam,
 Fregerat ut Pænos Hannibalemq; mora.
 Occulit inflexo nidum sibi gramine alauda,
 Vulgo aiunt pullos sit sonet illa sitos.
 Saturno Martiq; sacrum, quo Glaucus adeo
 Polybides, factus creditur esse Deus.
 His meritis arguitur nodis tutela, salusq;
 Herbaq; tot viret hæc digitalis habet.

IVSTITIA.

Nec verbo, nec facto quen-
quam lædendum.



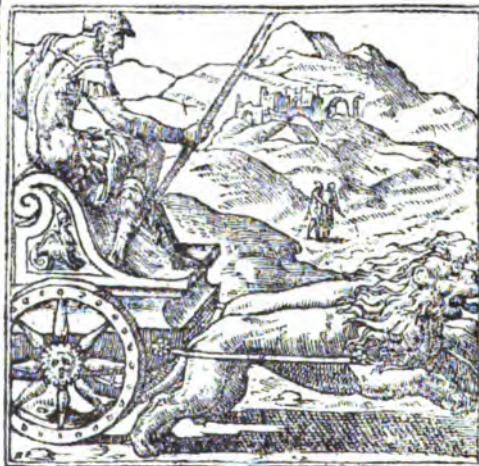
*Assequitur, Nemesisq; virum vestigia servat,
Cominet & cubitum, duraq; freno manu.
Nè malè qd facias: nèue improba verba loquaris:
Et iubet in cunctis rebus adesse modum.*

Tandem, tandem Iustitia
obtinet.



*A cecidit Hectoris perfusum sanguine scutum:
Quod Graecorum Ithaco concio iniqua dedit:
Iustior arripuit Neptunus in aequora iactum
Naufragio, ut dominum posset adire suum.
Littoreo Aiacis tumulo nanque intulit unda,
Qua boas, & tali uoce sepulchra ferit..
Victi Thebanonade, tu dignior armis.
Affectus fas est cedere iustitia.*

Etiam ferocissimos domari.



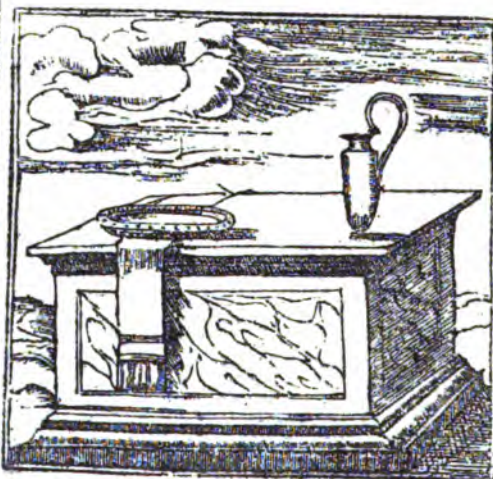
Romanum postquam eloquiū, Cicerone percussito,
 Perdiderat patriæ pestis acerba sua:
 Inscendit curvus victor iunxitq; leones,
 Compulit & durum colla subire iugum,
 Magnanimos cecidisse suis Antonius armis,
 Ambage hac cupiens significare duces.

Gratiam referendam.



*Aërio insignis pietate Ciconia nido,
Inuestes pullos pignora grata fouet.
Taliaq; expectat sibi munera mutua reddi,
Auxilio hoc quoties mater egebit anus.
Nec pia spem soboles fallit, sed fessa parentum
Corpora fert humeris, præstat & ore cibos.*

Abſtinentia.



*Marmorea in tumulis una ſtat parte columna
 Vinceus, ex alia cernere malleuium eſt.
 Ius hæc forma monet dictum ſine ſordibus eſſe,
 Deſunctum puras atque habuiſſe manus.*

Bonis à diuitibus, nihil
timendum.



Iunctis contiguo Marius mihi pariete, nec non
Subbardus, nostri nominis nota fori,
Aedificant bene nummati, sataguntq; vel vltro
Obstruere heu nostris vndiq; luminibus.
Memiserū gemine quem tanquam Phinca rapiāt
Harpyia, ut proprijs sedibus eieiant.
Integritas nostra, atq; animus quaestor honesti,
His nisi sint Zetes, his nisi sint Calais.



Ανέχθ' ἢ πείθεσθ'.



Et toleranda homini tristis fortuna serendo est,
 Et nimium felix saepe timenda fuit.
 Sustine (Epictetus dicebat) & abstine. oportet
 Multa pati, illicitis absq; tenere manus.
 Sic ducis imperium vinctus fert poplite taurus
 In dextro: sic se continet à grandis.

In adulari nescientem.



Scire cupis dominos toties cur Thessalis ora
 Mutet, & ut varios quærat habere duces:
 Nescit adulari, cuiquâque obtrudere palpum,
 Regia quem morem principis omnis habet.
 Sed veluti ingenuus sonipes, dorso excutit omnem,
 Qui moderari ipsum nesci, et Hippocomon.
 Nec sequi tamen domino fas, ultio sola est,
 Dura ferum ut iubeat ferre lupata magis.

Obdurandum aduersus
vrgentia.



Nititur in pondus palma, & consurgit in arcum,
Quò magis & premitur, hoc magis tollit onus:
Fert & odoratas bellaria dulcia glandes,
Quas mensas inter primus habetur honas,
I puer, & reptans ramis has collige, mentis
Qui constantis erit, premia digna feret.

Onnia mea mecum porto.



Hunus inops Scythiciq; miserrimus accola ponti,
 Vstus perpetuo limida membra gelu.
 Qui Cereris non nouit opes, nec dona Lyæi,
 Et pretiosa tamen stragula semper habet:
 Nam murina illum perstringunt vndiq; pelles.
 Luminis scilicet patent, cætera opertus agit.
 Sic furē haud metuit, sic vêtos temnit & himbres,
 Tutus apudq; viros, tutus apudq; deos.



Concordia.

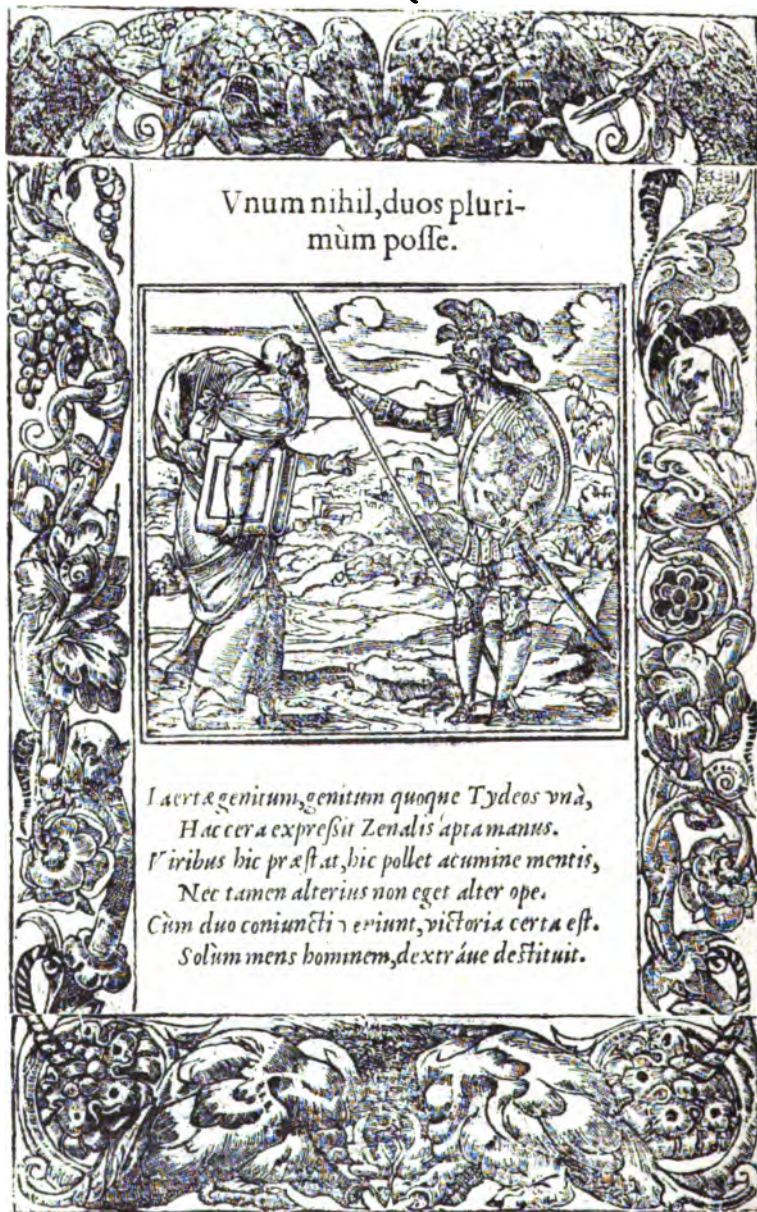


*In bellum civile duces cum Roma pararet,
 Viribus & caderet Martia terra suis:
 Mos fuit in partes turmis coeuntibus easdem,
 Coniunctas dexteras mutua dona dari.
 Fœderis hæc species: id habet Concordia signum,
 Ut quos iungit amor, iungat & ipsa manus.*

Concordia insupe-
rabilis.



*Tergeminos inter fuerat concordia fratres.
Tanta simul pietas mutua, & vnus amor:
Inuicti humanis ut viribus ampla tenerent
Regna, vno dicti nomine Geryonis.*



Firmissima conuelli
non posse.



*Oceanus quamuis fluctus pater excitet omnes:
Danubiumq; omnem barbare Turca bibas.
Non tamen irrumpes perfracto limite: Caesar
Dum Charlus populis bellica signa dabit.
Sic sacra quercus firmis radicibus astant,
Sicca licet venti concutiant folia.*

S P E S.

Spes proxima.



Innumerus agitur res pub. nostra procellis,
 Et spes venturæ sola salutis adest:
 Non secus ac naus medio circum aequore, venti
 Quam rapiunt: salis iamq̃, fatiscit aquis.
 Quid si Helenæ adueniāt lucetia sidera fratres:
 Amisos animos spes bona restituit.

In simulachrum Spei.

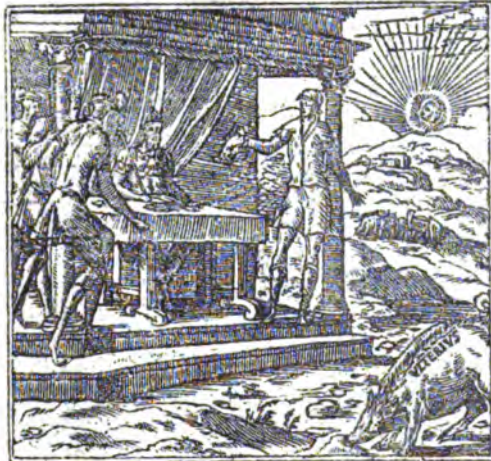
DIALOGISMVS.



Quæ Dea tam lato suspectans sidera vultu?
 Cuius peniculis reddita imago fuit?
 Elpidij fecere manus. Ego nominor illa,
 Quæ miseris præptâ Spes bona præstat opem.
 Cur viridis tibi palla? Quid omnia me duce vernet.
 Quid manibus mortis tela refracta geris?



In dies meliora.



Rostrum nouo mihi setigeri suis obtulit anno,
 Hæcq; cliens ventri xenia (dixit) habet.
 Progreditur semper, nec retro respicit vnquam,
 Gramina cum pando proruit ore vorax.
 Cura viris eadem est, ne spes sublapsa retrorsum
 Cedat: & ut melius sit, quod & ulterius.

Illicitum non sperandum.



*Spes simul, & Nemeſis noſtris aliaribus adſunt,
Scilicet ut ſperes non niſi quod liceat.*



PUDICITIA.

55

PUDICITIA.



Porphirio domini si incestet in ædibus vxor,
Despondetq; animum, præq; dolore perit.
Abdita in arcanis naturæ est causa. sit index
Sincera hæc volucris certa pudicitia.

VITIA.

PERFIDIA.

In victoriam dolo partam.



*Aiacis tumulum lacrimis ego perluo virtus.
 Heu misera albentes dilacerata comas.
 Scilicet hoc yestabat adhuc, ut indice Græco
 Vinceret: & causa stet potiore dolus.*

In fraudulentos.



Parnalacerta, atris stellatus corpora guttis
 Stellio, qui latèbras, & caua busta colit,
 Inuidia, prauiq; doli fert symbola pictus.
 Heu nimium nurbus cognita zelotypis.
 Nam turpi obtegitur faciem lentigine quisquis,
 Sit quibus immer sus Stellio, vina bibat.
 Hinc vindicta frequens decepta pellice vino,
 Quam formæ amisso flore relinquit amans.



Dolus in suos.



*Altilis alleſtator anas, & cærule pennis
 Adſueta ad dominos ire redire ſuos.
 Congenereſ cernens volitare per æra turmas
 Garrit: in illarum ſe recipitq; gregem,
 Prætenta incautas donec ſub retia ducat.
 Obſtrepitant capta, conſcia at ipſa ſilet.
 Perfida cognato ſe ſanguine polluit ales,
 Officioſa alijs, exitioſa ſuis.*



Maledicentia.



*Archilochi tumulo insculptas de marmore vespas
Esse ferunt, lingua certa sigilla mala.*



In receptatores sicariorum.



Latronum furumq; manus tibi Scana per urbem
 It comes: & diris cincta cohors gladijs.
 Atque ita te mentis generosum prodige tenses,
 Quod tua complures allicit olla malos.
 En nouus Aethaon, qui postquam cornua sumpsit,
 In pradam canibus se dedit ipse suis.

In adultores.



*Semper hiat, semper tenuem qua vescitur auram,
 Reciprocatur Ghamaleon,
 Et mutat faciem, varios sumitque colores,
 Præter rubrum, vel candidum.
 Sic & Adulator populæ vescitur auræ,
 Hiansque cuncta deuorat.
 Et solum mores imitatur principis atros,
 Albi, & pudici nescius.*



Ei qui semel sua prodegerit,
aliena credi non
oportere.



*Colchidos in gremio nidum quid congeris? eheu
Nescia cur pullos tam male credis avis?
Dira parens Medea suos sanctissima natos
Perdidit, & speras parcat ut illa tuis?*

STVLTTITIA.

Temeritas.



*In præceps rapitur, frustra quoque cedit habenas.
Auriga: effræni quem vchit oris equus.
Haud facile huic credas, ratio quæ nulla gubernat,
Et temerè proprio ducitur arbitrio.*

Furor, & rabies.



*Ora gerit clypeus rabiosi picta leonis,
 Et scriptū in summo margine carmen habet:
 Hic hominum est terror, cuius possessor Atrida
 Talia magnanimus siona Agamemno tulit.*

In temerarios.



*Aspicias aurigam curvus Phaëtona paterni
 Igniuomos ausum flectere Solis equos.
 Maxima qui postquam terris incendia sparsit:
 Est temerè inisso lapsus ab axe miser.
 Sic plerique rotis eortuna ad sydera Reges
 Euecti: ambitio quos inuenilis agit.
 Post magnam humani generis cladem que suamq,
 Cunctorum pœnas denique dani scelerum.*

In eos qui supra vires quicquam audent.



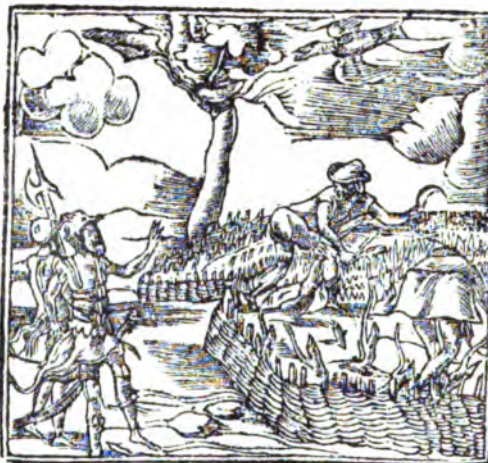
Dum dormit, dulci recreat dum coepora somno,
Sub picea, & telam ceteraq; arma tenet,
Alciden, Pygmæa manus prosternere letho
Posse putat: vires non bene docta suas.
Excitus ipse, velut pulices, sic proterit hostem,
Et saui implicitum pelle leonis agit.

Impossibile.



*Abluis Aethiopem, quid frustra? ab desine. noctis
Illustrare nigræ nemo potest tenebræ.*

Cuculi.



Ruricolae, agreste genus, plerique cuculos
 Cur vocitent, quænam proditi causa fuit?
 Vere nouo cantat Cocyx, quo tempore vites
 Qui non absoluit, iure notatur iners.
 Fert omnia mîdos alienos, qualiter ille
 Cui thalamum prodit vxor adulterio.

Vespertilio.



*Assumpsisse suum volucris ex Meneide nomen,
Socraticum autores Chærephoonta ferunt.
Fusca viro facies, & stridens vocula, tali
Hunc hominem potuit conmaculare nota.*



Aliud.



Vespere quæ tantum volitat, quæ lumine luscæ est,
 Quæ cum alas gestet, cætera muris habet,
 Ad res diuersas trahitur, mala nomina primum
 Signat: quæ latitant iudiciumq; timent.
 Inde & philosophos, qui dum cœlestia quærunt,
 Caligant oculis, falsaq; sola vident.
 Tandem & versutos, cum clàm scētentur vtrumq;
 Acquirunt neutra qui sibi parte fidem.



Ira.



*Alcæan' veteres caudam dixere Leonis,
 Qua stimulante iras concipit ille grænes.
 Lutea cum surgit bilis, crudescit & atro
 Felle dolor, furias excitat indomitas.*

In eum qui sibi ipsi damnum
apparat.



Capra lupum non sponte, meo nunc vbera lacto,
Quod male pastoris prouida cura iubet.
Creuerit ille simul, mea me post vbera pascet.
Improbitas nullo flectitur obsequio.

Fatuitas.



Miraris nostro quod carmine diceris Otus,
 Sit vetus à proavis cum tibi nomen Otho.
 Aurita est, similes, & habet ceu noctua plumas,
 Saltantemq; anceps mancipat aptus anem.
 Hinc fatuos, captu & faciles, nos dicimus otos,
 Hoc tibi conueniens tu quoque nomen habe.

Obluio paupertatis parens.



Cum lupo esuriens manditi ceruarius escam,
 Praeq; fame capium deuorat hinnuleum,
 Respiciat si forte aliud, vel lumina vertat,
 Praesentem oblitus quem tenet vnusne cibum,
 Queritat incertam (tanta est obliuio) pradam.
 Qui sua neglexit stultè, aliena petit.

S V P E R B I A .

Superbia.



En statua statua, & ductū de marmore marmor,
 Se conferre deis ausa procax Niobe.
 Est vitium muliebri superbia, & arquet oris
 Duriciem, ac sensus, qualis inest lapidi.

Impudentia.



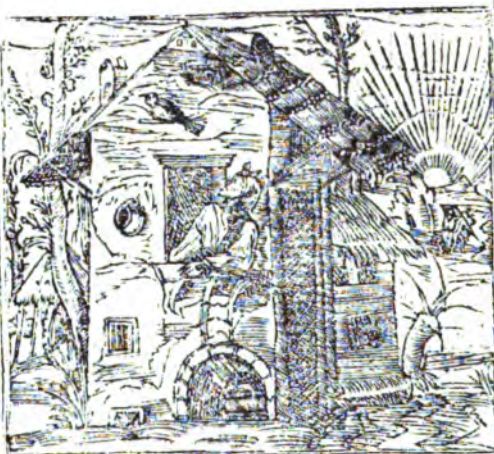
*Pube tenus mulier, succincta latrantibus infra
 Monstrorum catulis, Scylla bisformis erat.
 Monstra putantur avarities, audacia, raptus.
 At Scylla est nullus cui sit in ore pudor.*

αἰχμητία.



Quod nimium tua forma tibi Narcisse placebat,
In florem, & noti est versa stuporis olus.
Ingenij est marcor, cladesq; Philantia: doctos
Quæ pessum plures datq; dedūq; viros:
Qui veterū abiecta methodo, noua dogmata q̄rūt,
Nilq; suas præter tradere phantasias.

Garrulitas.



*Quid matutinos Progne mibi garrula somnos
Rumpis? & obstrepero Daulias ore canis?
Dignus Epops Tereus, qui maluit ense putare,
Quàm linguam immodicam stripius eruere.*

INVIDIA.



*Squallda vipereas manducans sœmina carnes,
Cuiq; dolent oculi, quæq; suum cor edit,
Quam macies, & pallor habent, spinosaq; gestat
Tela manu. Talis pingitur invidia.*



LVXVRIA.

Luxuria.



*Eruca capripes redimitus tempora Fannus
 Immodica Veneris symbola certa refert.
 Est eruca salax; indexque libidinis hircus,
 Et satyri nymphas semper amare solent.*



Luxurioforum opes.



*Rupibus aëreis, summiq; crepidine saxi
 Immites fructus ficus acerba parit,
 Quos corui comedūt, quos deuorat improba cornix,
 Qui nihil humanæ commoditatis habent.
 Sic satuorum opibus parafiti, & scorta fruuntur:
 Et nulla in istos utilitate iuuant.*

Tumulus meretricis.

Διαλογιστικῶς.



Quis tumulus? Cuius urna? Ephyræ est Laidos.
ab, non

Erubuit tantum perdere Parca decus?
Nulla fuit cum forma. illam iam carpserrat ætas,
Iam speculum Veneri tanta dicarat ævus.
Quid sculptus sibi vult aries, quem parte leæna
Vnguibus apprehensum posteriore tenet?
Non aliter captos quod & ipsa teneret amantes,
Vir oregis est aries, clune tenetur amans.

In amatores meretricum.



*Villosa indutus piscator tegmina capra,
Addidit ut capiti cornu a bina suo,
Fallit amatorem stans summo in litore Sargum:
In laqueos fini quem gregis ardor agit.
Capra refert scortum, similis fit Sargus amanti,
Qui miser obsceno captus amore perit.*

Cauendum à meretricibus.



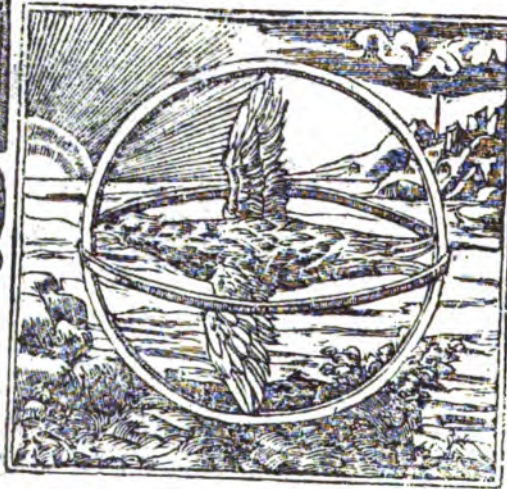
*Sole sata Circes tam magna potentia fertur,
 Verterit ut multos in noua mensura viros.
 Testis equum domitor Picus, tum Scyllabisformis,
 Atque Ithaci postquam vina bibere sues.
 Indicat illustri meretricem nomine Circe,
 Et rationem animi perdere, quisquis amat.*

Amuletum Veneris.



*Inguina dente sero suffossam Cypris Adonin
 Lactucæ folijs condidit exanimem.
 Hinc genitali aruo tantum lactucæ resistit,
 Quantum eruca salax vix stimulare potest.*

Inuiolabiles telo Cupidinis.



Ne dirus te vincat amor, neu fœmina mentem
 Diripiat magicis artibus vlla tuam:
 Bacchica auis præsto tibi motacilla paretur,
 Quam quadriradiaz circuli in orbe loces:
 Ore crucem & cauda, & geminis ut cõplicet alas,
 Tale amuletum carminis omnis erit.
 Dicitur hoc Veneris signo Pagasæus Iasôn
 Phasiacus lædi non potuisse dolis.

Lasciuia.

PROBLEMA.



Delicias, & molliciem mus creditur albus
 Arguere, at ratio non sat aperta mihi est.
 An quod ei natura salax, & multa libido est?
 Ornat Romanas an quia pelle nurus?
 Sarmaticum murem vocitant plerique Zibellum,
 Et celebris suavi est vngvine muscus Arabs.

DESIDIA.

Desidia.



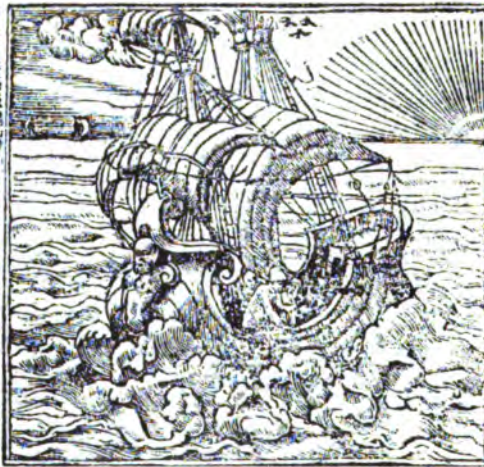
Desidet in modio Effæus, speculator & astra,
 Subtus & accensam contegit igne facem.
 Segnities specie recti, velata cuculo,
 Non se, non alios utilitate inuat.

Desidiam abijciendam.



*Quisquis iners abeat. Nam in chœnice figere sedē,
Nos prohibent Sani dogmata sancta senis.
Surge igitur, duroq; manns adsuesce labori,
Det tibi dimensos crastina vt hora cibos.*

In facile à virtute descen-
scentes.



*Parua velut limax sperto Remora impete venti,
Remorumq; ratem sistere sola potest.
Sic quosdam ingenio, & virtute ad sidera vectos,
Detinet in medio tranite, causa levis:
Anxialis veluti est: vel qui meretricius ardor
Egregijs iuvenes seuocat à studijs.*



A V A R I T I A.

Avaritia.



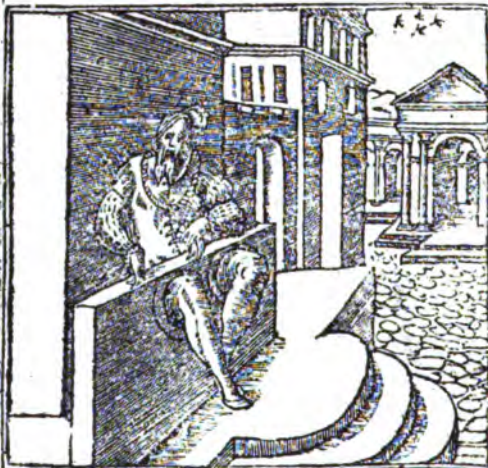
Heu miser in medijs sitiens stat Tantalus undis,
 Et poma esuriens proxima, habere nequit.
 Nomine mutato de te id dicetur auare,
 Qui, quasi non habeas, non frueris quod habes.

In auaros.



Septitius populos inter ditissimus omnes,
 Arua senex nullus quo magis ampla tenet.
 Defraudans geniumq; suum, mensasq; paratas,
 Nil præter betas, duraq; rapa vorat.
 Cui similem dicā hunc, inopem quem copia reddit?
 An ne asino? Sic est: instar hic eius habet.
 Namque asinus dorso pretiosa opsonia gestat:
 Scq; rubo, aut dura cavice pauper alit.

In aulicos.



*Vana Palatinos quos educat aula clientes,
Dicitur auratis neſtere compediſus.*



In fordidos.



*Qua rostro(clystère velut) sibi proluit alnum
Ibis, Nilacis cognita littoribus,
Transijt opprobrij in nomen:quo Publius hostem
Naso suum appellat,Battiadésque suum.*

In diuites publico malo.



*Anguillas quisquis captat, si limpidâ verrat
Flumina, si illimes ausit adire lacus,
Cassus erit: ludetq; operam: multum excitet ergo
Si creta, & vitreas palmuturbet aquas:
Dives erit. Sic ijs res publica turbida lucro est,
Qui pace, ar Etati legibus, esuriunt.*

In avaros, vel quibus melior
conditio ab extraneis
offertur.



*Delphini infidens vada carula sulcat Arion,
Hocq, aures mulcet, frenat & ora sono.
Quàm sit avari hominis, nō tā mēs dira ferarū est:
Quiq, viris rapimur, piscibus eripimur.*



*Curculione gruis tumida vir pingitur aluo,
 Qui Laron, aut manibus gestat Onocrotalum..
 Talis forma fuit Dionysi, & talis Apici,
 Et gula quos celebres deliciofa facis.*

Oeni effigies. De his qui meretrici-
cibus donant, quod in bonos
usus verti debeat.



Impiger haud cessat funem contexere sparto,
Humidaq; artifice iungere fila manu.
Sed quantum multis vix torquet strenuus horis,
Proinus ignavi ventris asella vorat.
Fœmina uersa animal facili congesta marito
Lucra rapit, mundum prodigit inq; suum.

In parasitos.



Quos tibi donamus, flumiales accipe caneros,
 Munera conveniunt moribus ista tuis.
 His oculi vigiles, & forfice plurimus ordo
 Chelarum armatus, maximaq; alius adest.
 Sic tibi propensus stat pingui abdomine venter,
 Pernicesq; pedes, spiculaq; apta pedi.
 Cum vagus in triuijs mensaq; sedilibus erras,
 Inq; alios mordax scominata falsa iacis.

Paruam culinam, duobus
ganeonibus non
sufficere.



*In modicis nobile est quod quis lucretur: & vnum
Arbustum geminos non alit Erythacos.*

A L I V D.

*In tenui spes nulla lucri est: vnoq; residunt
Arbusto geminae non bene Ficcedulae.*

Captivus ob gulam.

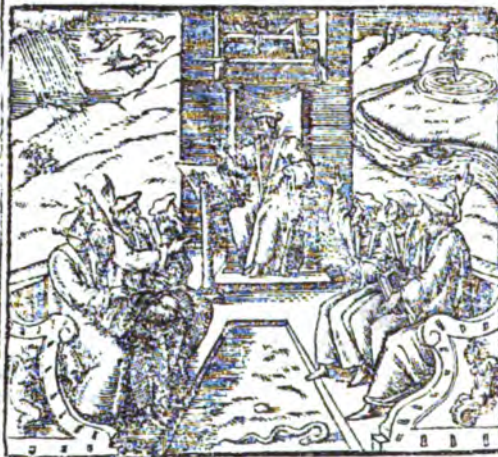


Regna orq; penus mensaq; arosor herilis
 Ostreamus summis vidit hinc labris.
 Quis tenera apponēs barbā salsa ossa momor di,
 Ast ea clausērunt tacta repenti domum.
 Deprensū & tetra tenuērunt carcere suum,
 Semet in obscurum qui dederat tumultum.

In garrulum & gulosum.



Voce boat torua, pralargo est gutture, rostrum
 Instar habet nasi multiforisq, tuba.
 Deformem rabulam, additum ventriq, gulaq,
 Signabit, volucer cum truo pictus cru.

DOCTORVM AGNO-
MINA.

Moris vetusti est, aliqua professoribus
 Superadijci cognomina.
 Faciles apertosq̃, explicans tantum locos,
 Canon vocatur Curtius.
 Reuoluitur qui eodem, & ueratq̃, nimis
 Meander, ut Parisius.

Obscurus & confusus, ut Picus fuit,
 Labyrinthus appellabitur.
 Nimis brevis, multa amputans, ut Claudius,
 Mucronis agnomen feret.
 Qui vel columnas voce rumpit, P'arpalus,
 Dicitur truo est scholasticus.
 Contra est vocatus, tenuis esset Albius
 Quod voce, vesperilio.
 At ultimas mutilans colobotes syllabas,
 Hirundo Crassius dicitur.
 Qui surdus alijs, solus ipse vult loqui,
 Vt sturnus in proverbio est.
 Hic blesus, ille rancus, iste garriens.
 Hic sibilat cœu viperæ.
 Tumultuatur ille rictu & naribus.
 Huic lingua terebellam facit.
 Singultit alius, atque tussit basitans.
 Conspuit alius ut psecas.
 Quàm multa rebus vitia in humanis agunt,
 Tam multa surgunt nomina.



N A T V R A.

Vis naturæ.



Panacolut gentes, (naturam hoc dicere rerum est)
 Semicaprumq; hominem, semivirumq; Deum.
 Est vir pube tenus, quod nobis insita virtus
 Corde oriens, celsa verticis arce sedet.
 Hinc caper est, quia nos natura in secula propagat
 Concubitu: ut volucres, siquæ a, bruta, seras.
 Quod commune alijs animantibus, est caper index
 Luxuriæ, l' eneris signaq; aperta gerit.
 Cordi alijs sôphian, alijs tribuere cerebro.
 Inferiora modus, nec ratio ulla tenet.

Ars Naturam adiuuans.



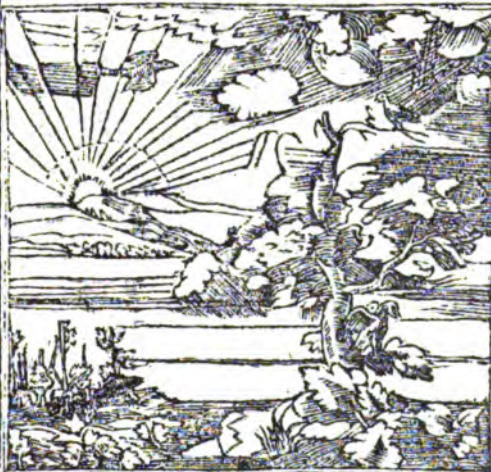
*Vt sphaerae Fortuna, cubo sic insidet Hermes:
 Artibus hic, varijs casibus illa praest.
 Aduersus vim Fortunae est ars facta: sed artis
 Cum fortuna mala est, saepe requirit opem.
 Disce bonas artes igitur studiosa iuuentus,
 Quae certae secum commoda sortis habent.*

In iuventam.



Natus vterque Iouis, tener atque imberbis vterq,
 Quem Latona tulit, quem tulit & Semele,
 Salute, æterna simul & florete iuuenta,
 Numine sit vestro quæ diuturna mihi.
 Tu vino curas, tu victu dilue morbos,
 Vt lento accedat senectæ pede.

In quatuor tempora anni.



*Aduenisse hyemem fringilla renuntiat ales.
Ad nos vere nouo garrula hirundo redit.
Indicat astatem sese expectare cuculus.
Autumno est tunc cernere ficedulas.*

ASTROLOGIA.

Scyphus Nestoris.



Nestoreum geminis crater a hunc accipe fundis,
 Quod gyantis argenti massa profudit opus.
 Claviculi ex auro: stant circum quattuor ansæ:
 Vnam quaque super fulva columba sedet.

*Solus eum potuit longævus tollere Nestor.
Meonida doceas quid sibi musa velit?
Est cælum scyphus ipse: color argenteus illi est:
Aurea sunt cæli sidera clauiculi.
Pleiadas esse putant, quas dixerit ille columbas.
Umblici gemini, magna minorq; fera est.
Hæc Nestor longo sapiens intelligit usu:
Bella gerunt fortes, callidus astra tenet.*



Quæ supra nos, nihil ad nos.



*Caucasia aeternum pendens in rupe Prometheus
Diripitur sacri præpetis ungue iecur.
Et nollet fecisse hominem: figulosq; perosus
Accensam raptò damnat ab igne facem.
Roduntur variis prudentum pectora curis,
Qui cæli affectant scire, deumque vices.*

In Astrologos.



Icare per superos qui raptus est aëra, donec
 In mare præcipitem cæra liquata daret,
 Nunc te cæra eadem, seruensq; exuscit at ignis,
 Exemplo vt doceas dogmata cæra tuo.
 Astrologus caueat quicquam prædicere, præceps
 Nam eadei impostor, dum super astra volat.

Qui alta contemplantur
cadere.



*Dum turdos visco, pedicæ dum fallit alaudas,
Et iacta altivolam figit harundo gruem,
Dipsada non prudens auceps pede perculit: vltrix
Illa mali, emissum virus ab ore iacit:
Sic obit, extento qui sydera respicit arcu,
Securus fati, quod iacet ante pedes.*

A M O R.

Potentissimus affectus amor.



*Aspice ut innictus vires auriga leonis,
Expressus gemma pusto vincat amor:
Vtq; manu hac scuticâ tenet, hac ut flectit habenas,
Vtq; est in pueri plurimius ore decor.
Dira lues procule sto: feram qui vincere talem
Est potis, a nobis temperet anne manus?*



Vis amoris.



*Aligerum fulmen fregit Deus aliger, igne
Dum demonstrat uti est fortior ignis amor.*



In studiosum captum
Amore.



*Immersus studijs, dicundo & iure peritus,
Et maximus libellio,
Helianiran amat, quantum nec Thracius unquā
Princeps sororis pellicem.
Pallada cur alio superasti iudice Cypri?
Num sat sub Ida est vincere?*

Αντέρως, id amor virtutis.
Διαλογισιως.



Dic ubi sunt incurvi arcus? ubi tela Cupido?
Mollia quē inuenum figere corda soles?
Fax ubi tristis? ubi pennae? tres vnde corollas
Fert manus? vnde aliam tempora cincta gerūt?
Haud mihi vulgari est, (hospes) cū Cypride q̄cquā
Vlla voluptatis nos neque forma tulit,
Sed puris hominum succendo mentibus ignes
Disciplina: animos astraq̄ ad alta trabo.
Quattuor eq̄ ipsa texo virtute corollas,
Quāum quā Sophia est, tempora prima regit.

ΑΥΤΕΡΩΣ, Amor virtutis, alium
Cupidinem superans.



*Aligerum, aligeroq; inimicum pinxit Amori,
Arcu arcu, atq; ignes igne domans Nemeſis.
Vt quæ alijs fecit patiatur. at hic puer olim
Intrepidus geſtans tela, miſer lachrymat.
Ter ſpuit, inq; ſinus imos (res mira) crematur
Igne ignis, furius odit Amoris Amor.*

Dulcia quandoque amara
fieri.



Matre procul lieta, paulum secesserat infans
Lydius: hunc dira sed rapuisti apes.
Venerat hic ad vot placidas ratus esse volucres,
Cum nec ita inmitis viper a saeva foret.
Qua datis ab, dulci stimulos pro munere mellis.
Proh dolor, Heu sine te gratia nulla datur.

Ferè simile ex Theocrito.

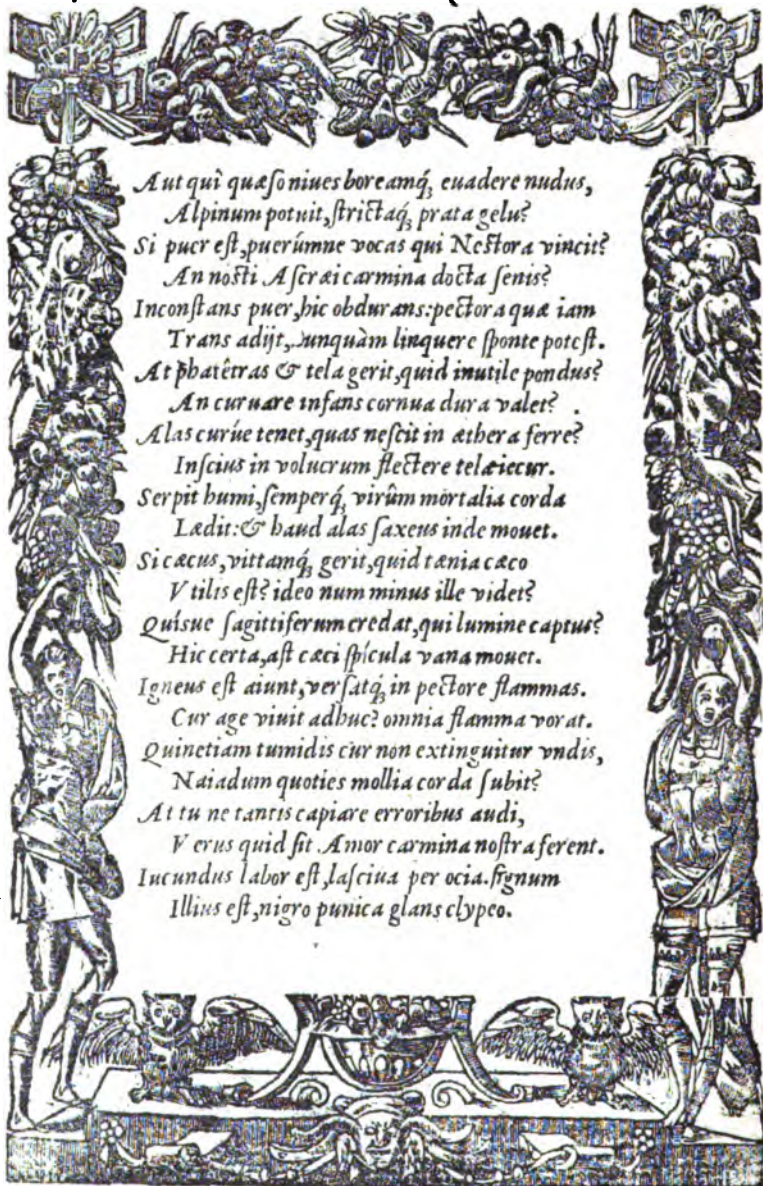


*Alueolis dum mella legit: percussit Amorem
 Furacem mala apes, & summis spicula liquit
 In digitis: tumido gemit at puer anxius vngue.
 Et quatit errabundus humum: Veneriq; dolorem
 Indicat, & grauius queritur quod apicula parati
 Ipsa inferre animal tam noxia vulnera possit.
 Cui ridens Vennus, Hanc imitatus tu quoque dixit
 Nate feram: qui das tot noxia vulnera paruis.*

In statuam Amoris.



Quis sit amor, plures olim cerinere Poëta,
 Eius qui vario nomine gesta serunt.
 Conuenit hoc, q̃ veste caret, quòd corpore parvus.
 Tela, alasq; ferens, lumina nulla tenet.
 Hæc ora, hic habitusq; Dei est. Sed dicere tantos
 Si licet in pates, falsa subesse reor.
 Ecce nudus agat? diuo quasi pallia defint,
 Qui cunctas domiti possidet orbis opes.



Aut qui quaesones bore amq, euadere nudus,
 Alpinum potuit, strictaq, prata gelu?
 Si puer est, puerumne vocas qui Nestora vincit?
 An nosti Ascræ carmina docta senis?
 Inconstans puer, hic obdurus: pectora qua iam
 Trans adiit, nunquam linquere sponte potest.
 At phatæras & tela gerit, quid inutile pondus?
 An curuare infans cornua dura valet?
 Alas curue tenet, quas nescit in æthera ferre?
 Inscius in volucrum flectere tela recur.
 Serpit humi, semperq, virum mortalia corda
 Ledit: & band alas saxens inde mouet.
 Si cæcus, vittamq, gerit, quid tania cæco
 Vtilis est? ideo num minus ille videt?
 Quisue sagittiferum credat, qui lumine captus?
 Hic certa, ast cæci spicula vana mouet.
 Igneus est aiunt, versatq, in pectore flammæ.
 Cur age vivit adhuc? omnia flamma vorat.
 Quinetiam tumidis cur non exstinguitur vndis,
 Naiadum quoties mollia corda subit?
 At tu ne tantis capiare erroribus audi,
 Verus quid sit Amor carmina nostra serent.
 Lucundus labor est, lasciuia per ocia, signum
 Illius est, nigro punica glans clypeo.

In obliuionem patriæ.



Iam dudum missa patria, oblitusq; tuorum,
 Quos tibi seu sanguis, siue parauit amor,
 Romam habitas: nec cura domû subit vlla reuerſi.
 Aeterna tantum te capit vrbs honos.
 Sic Itacûm præmissa manus dulcedine Loti
 Liquerat & patriam, liquerat atque ducem.



Sirenes.



Absque alijs volucres, & cruribus absque puellas,
 Rostro absq; & pisces, qui tamen ore canant:
 Quis puer esse vllas? iungi hac natura negavit
 Sirenes fieri sed potuisse docent.
 Illicitum est mulier, qua in piscem desinit atrum,
 Plurima quod secum monstra libido vehit.
 Aspectu, verbis, animi candore, trahuntur,
 Parthenope, Ligia, Leucohaq; viri.
 Has musa explumant, has atque illudit Vlysses.
 Scilicet est doctus cum meretrice nihil.

Senex puellam amans.



*Dum Sophocles (quamuis affecta atate) puellam
 A quæstu Archippen ad sua vota trahit,
 Allicit & pretio, tulit ægre insana inuentus
 Ob zelum, & talis carmine vtriusque notat.
 Noctua ut in iunilis, super vtriusq; cadavera bubo,
 Talis apud Sophoclem nostra puella sedet.*

In colores.



*Index mœstitiæ est pullus color: vimur omnes
 Hoc habitu, tumulis cum damus inferias.
 At sinceri animi, & mentis stola candida pura.
 Hinc syndon sacris linea grata viris.
 Nos sperare docet viridis. Spes dicitur esse,
 In viridi, quoties irrita rêtro cadit.*

Est cupidis flauus color, est & amantibus aptus,
 Et scortis, & quæ spes sua certa fuit.
 At ruber armatos equites exornet amictus,
 Indicet & pueros erubuisse pudor.
 Caruleus nautas, & qui cœlestia vates
 Attoniti nimia religione petunt.
 Vilia sunt giluis natiuaq; vellera birris:
 Qualia lignipedes stragula habere solent,
 Quem cura ingentes cruciant, vel zelus amoris
 Creditur hic fulua non malè veste tegi.
 Quisquis sorte sua contentus, iam bina gestet,
 Fortuna æquanimis tadia quicq; serat.
 Vt varia est natura coloribus in gignendis,
 Sic alijs aliud: sed sua cuique placent.





Fortuna, Virtutem superans.



Cæsareo postquam superatus milite, vidit
 Civili vndantem sanguine Pharsaliam:
 Iam iam stricturus moribunda in pectora ferrum,
 Audaci hos Brutus protulit ore sonos.
 Infelix Virtus & solis prouida verbis,
 Fortunam in rebus cur sequeris dominam?

Paupertatem summis ingenijs
obesse, ne prouchantur.



*Dextra tenet lapidem: manus altera sustinet alas.
Vt me pluma leuat: sic graue mergit onus.
Ingenio poteram superas volitare per arces,
Me nisi paupertas inuida deprimeret.*

In occasionem.

Διχλογιστικὸς.



Lysippi hoc opus est, Sycion cui patria. Tu quis?
 Cuncta domans capis temporis articulus.
 Cur pinnis stas? usque rotor. Talaria plantis
 Cur retines? Passim me levis aura rapit.
 In dextra est tenuis dic unde nouacula? Acutum
 Omni acie hoc signum me magis esse docet.
 Cur in fröte comas? Occurrēs vi prædar. At heus tu
 Dic cur pars calua est posterior capitis?
 Ne semel alipedem si quis permittat abire,
 Ne possim apprehenso postmodò crine capi.
 Tali opifex nos arte, tui causa, edidit hospes.
 Vtq; omnes moneam: pergula aperta tenet.

In subitum terrorem.



*Effuso cernens fugientes agmine turmas,
Quis mea nunc inflat cornua? FANNUS ait.*



In illaudata laudantes.



Ingentet Galatûm semer mi milite turmas,
 Spem præter trepidus fuderat Antiochus,
 Lucarum cum sana bouum vis, ira proboscis,
 Tum primum hostiles corripuisset equos.
 Ergo trophæa locans Elephantis imagine pinxit,
 Insuper & socijs occideramus ait,
 Bellua seruasset ni nos fœdissima barrus.
 Vt superasse iuuat, sic superasse pudet.

In momentaneam felicitatem.



*Aëriam propter crevisse Cucurbita pinum
Dicitur: & grandi luxuriasse coma.
Cum ramos complexa, ipsumq; egressa cacumen,
Se prestare alijs credidit arboribus.
Cui pinus: Nimiùm brevis est hæc gloria. nam te
Protinus adueniet quæ malè perdet hyems.*

Ex damno alterius, alterius
utilitas.



*Dum sauis vuerent in mutua vulnera telis,
Vngue leona serox, dente timendus aper,
Accurrit vultur spectatum, & prandia captat.
Gloria victoris, prada futura sua est.*



Bonis auspicijs incipiendum.



*Auspicijs rescepta malis, bene cedere nescit.
 Felici quæ sunt omine facta, iuvant.
 Quicquid avis, mustella tibi si occurrat, omitte:
 Signa male hæc sortis bestia prava gerit.*

Nil reliqui.



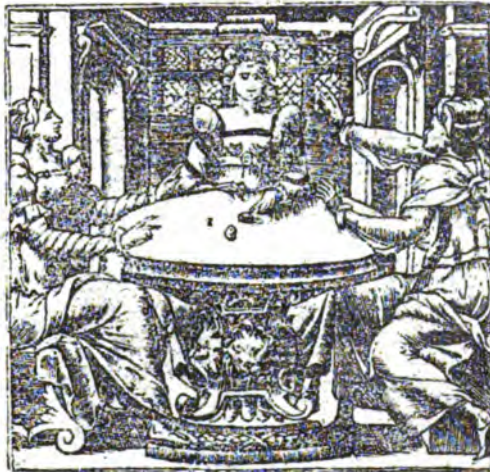
Scilicet hoc deerat, post tot mala denique nostris
 Locusta ut raperent, quicquid inesset, agris.
 Vidimus innumeras Euro duce tendere turmas,
 Qualia non Atyla castrae Xerxis erant.
 Haec fenum, milium, sarrum omnia consumpserunt,
 Spes & in angusto est, stant nisi vota super.

Malè parta, malè dilabuntur.



*Milvus edax, nimis quem nausea torserat esca,
Hei mihi mater aut viscera ab ore fluunt.
Illa autem: quid flectitur hac tua viscera credas,
Qui rapti vivens sola aliena vomis?*

Semper presto esse infortunia.



Ludebant parili tres olim ætate puellæ
 Sortibus: ad Stygias quæ prior iret aquas.
 Ast cui iactato malè cesserat alea talo,
 Ridebat sortis cæca puella sua.
 Cùm subito iacta caput labente est mortuat et Æto,
 Soluit & audacis debita fata ioci.
 Rebus in aduersis mala fors non fallitur: ast in
 Faustus, nec precibus, nec locus est manui.

Remedia in arduo, mala
in prono esse.



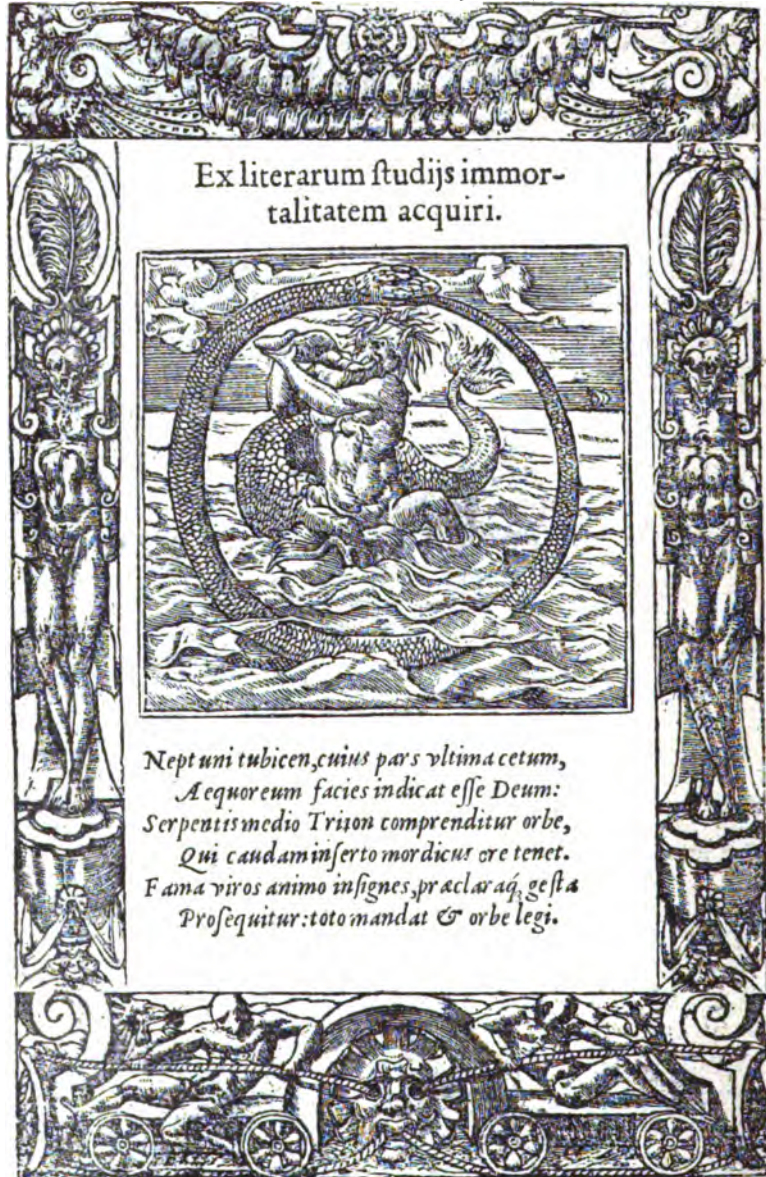
Aetherijs postquàm deiecit sedibus Aten
Iuppiter: heu vexat quàm mala noxa viros?
Euolat hæc pedibus celer, & pernicibus alis,
Intactumq; nihil casibus esse finit.
Ergo Lita, proles Iouis, hanc cecitantur euntem,
Saturnæ quicquid fecerit illa mali.
Sed quia segnipedes, Iusca, lassaq; senecta,
Nil nisi post, longo tempore restitunt.

H O N O R.

Ex arduis perpetuum no men.



*Crediderat platani ramis sua pignora passis,
Et bene: ni sano visa dracone forent.
Gluijt hic pullos omnes, miser amq; parentem
Saxeus, & tali dignus obire nece.
Hæc, nisi mentiur Calchas, monumenta laboris
Sunt longi, cuius fama perennis eat.*



Tumulus Ioannis Galeacij Vice-
comitis, primi Ducis Mediol.



Pro tumulo pone Italiam, pone arma, Ducesq;
Et mare, quod geminos mugit adusq; sinus.
Adde his barbariem conantem irrupere frustra,
Et mercede emptis in fera bella manus.
Anguiger est summo sistens in culmine, dicat:
Quis parvis magnam me superimpofuit?

Optimus ciuis.



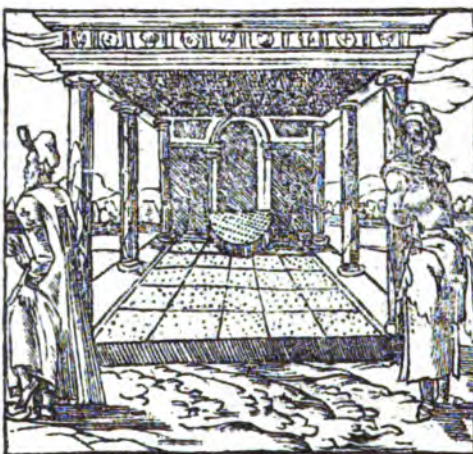
Dum iustis patriâ Thrasybulus vindicat armis,
 Dumq; simulates ponere quemque iubet,
 Concor's ordo omnis magni instar muneris illi
 Palladiæ sertum frondis habere dedit.
 Cinge comâ Thrasybule, geras hûc solus honorem,
 In magna nemo est æmulus vrbe tibi.

Strenuorum immortale
nomen.



*Aeacidae tumulum Rhætæo in litore cernis,
Quem plerunque pedes visitat alba Thetis.
Obtegitur semper viridi lapis hic amarantho,
Quod nunquam herois sit morituri honos.
Hic Graii murus in igni nex Hectoris. Haud plus
Debet Mæonidae, quam sibi Mæonides.*

Nobiles & generosi.



*Aurea Cæcropias neſtebas fibula veſtes:
 Cui coniuncta tenax dente cicada fuit.
 Calceus Arcadico ſuberat cui lunula viri,
 Geſtatur patribus mullea Romulidis:
 Indigenas quod ſe adſerent: hæc ſigna tulerunt
 Antiqua illuſtres nobilitate viri.*

Duodecim certamina Herculis.

Α' Μυθολογίας.



Roboris innicti superat facundia laudes:
 Dicta Sophistarum laqueosq; resolvit inanes.
 Non furor, aut rabies virtute potentior ulla est.
 Continuum ob cursum sapienti opulencia cedit.
 Spernit

*Spernit avaritiam, nec rapti aut fœnore gaudet.
 Vincit, semineos spoliâtq; insignibus actus.
 Expurgat sordes, & cultum mentibus addit.
 Illicitos odit coitus, abigitq; nocentes.
 Barbaries, feritasq; dat impia denique poenam.
 Vnius virius collectos dissipat hostes.
 Inuehit in patriam externis bona plurima ab oris.
 Docta per ora virû volat, & non interit unquam.*



In nothos.



*Herculeos spiritus semper celebretis honores:
 Nam vestri princeps ordinis ille fuit.
 Nec prius esse deus potuit, quam sugeret insans
 Luc, sibi quod fraudis nescia Iuno dabat.*

Imparilitas.



*Vt sublime volans tenuem siccataëra falco,
 Vt pascuntur humi graculus, anser, anas:
 Sic summū scandit super æthera Pindarus ingēs,
 Sic scit humi tantūm serpere Bacchilydes.*

In desciscentes.



*Quod sine egregios turpi maculaueris orsus,
In noxamq, tuum verteris officium,
Fecisti, quod capra, sui mulctaria lactis
Cum ferii, & proprias calce profundit opes.*

Aemulatio impar.



*Altiud am miluus comitatur degener harpam,
 Et prædæ partem sæpe cadentis habet.
 Nullum prosequitur qui spectas fargus ab illo,
 Præteritisq; avidus deuorat ore dapes.
 Sic mecum Oenocrates agit: at desertæ studentum
 Vitur hoc lippo curia tanquam oculo.*

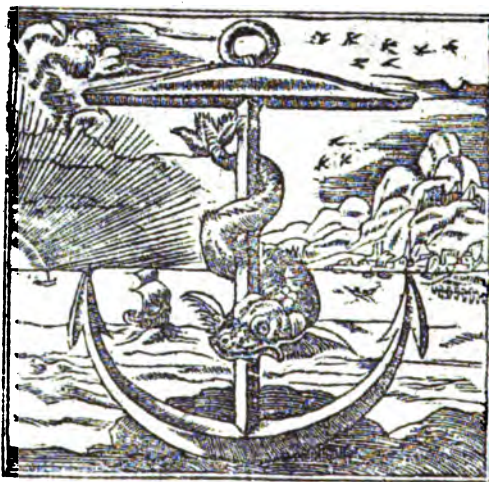
Albutij ad Alciatū, suadentis vt de
tumultibus Italicis se subducat:
& in Gallia profiteatur.



*Quæ dedit hos fructus arbor, cælo aduena nostro,
Veni ab Eo Persidis axe prius:
Translatu facta est melior: quæ noxia quondam
In patria: hic nobis dulcia poma gerit.
Fert folium lingua, fert poma simillima cordi,
Alciate hinc vitam degere disce tuam.
Tu procul à patria in pretio es maiore futurus:
Multum corde sapis, nec minus ore vales.*

P R I N C E P S.

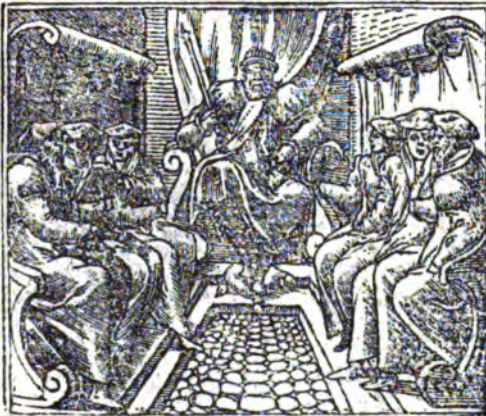
Princeps subditorum incolu-
mitatem procurans.



*Titanij quoties conturbant aquora fratres,
Tum miseros nautas anchora iacta iuvat.
Hanc pius erga homines Delphin cōplectitur: unis
Tutius ut possit figier illa vadis.
Quàm decet hac memores gestare insignia Reges?
Anchora quod nautis, se populo esse suo?*

In Senatum boni principis.

DIALOGISMVS.



Effigies manibus trunca ante altaria diuūm
 Hic resident: quarum lumine capta prior.
 Signa Potestatis summæ, Sanctiq; Senatus
 Thebanis fuerant ista reperta viris.
 Cur resident? Quia mēte grauas decet esse quæta
 Iuridicos: animo nec variare leui.
 Cur sine sunt manibus? Capiant ne xenia: nec se
 Pollicitis flecti muneribusue sinant.
 Cæcus at est princeps: quod solis auribus, absq;
 Affectu, constans iussa Senatus agit.

Quod non capit Christus,
rapit fiscus.



Exprimit humentes, quas iam madefecerat ante
Spongiolas, cupidi Principis arcta manus.
Prouellit ad summum fures: quos deinde coercet,
Vertat vi in fiscum qua male parta suum.

Opulentia tyranni paupertas
subiectorum.



*Humani quod splen est corporis, in populi re
Hoc Caesar fiscum dixerat esse suum.
Splene aucto, reliqui tabescunt corporis artus.
Fisco aucto, arguitur cinica p inperies.*

Conſiliarij Principum.



*Heronum genitos, & magnam fertur Achillem.
In ſtabulis Chiron erudiſſe ſuis.
Semiferum doctorem, & ſeminivum centaurum,
Aſſideat quiſquis regibus, eſſe decet.
Eſt fera, dum violat ſocios, dum proteris hoſtes:
Eſtq; homo, dum ſimulat ſe populo eſſe pium.*

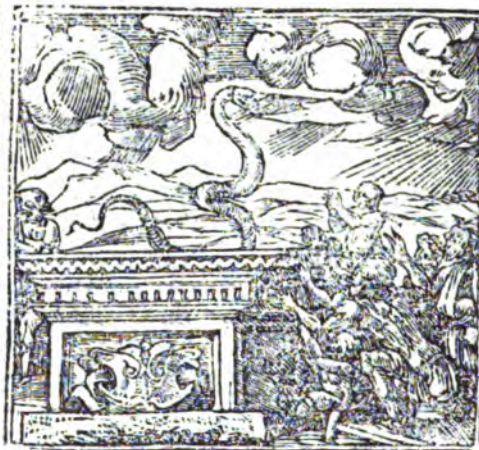
Principis clementia.



*Vesperū quod nulla vnquam Rex spicula figet:
Quodq; alijs duplo corpore maior erit.
Arguet imperium clemens,moderataq; regna,
Sanctaq; iudicibus credita iura bonis.*

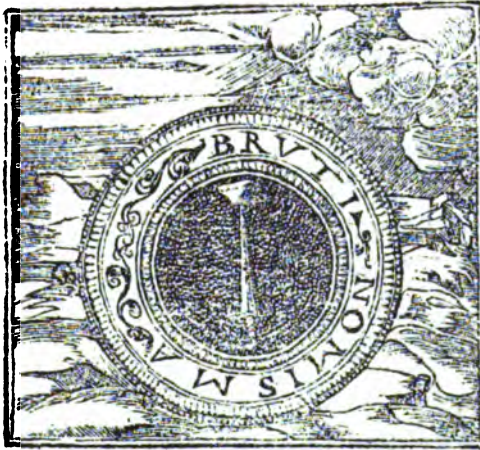
RESPUBLICA.

Salus publica.



Phœbigena erectis Epidaurius insidet aris,
 Mitis, & immuni conditur angue Deus.
 Accurrunt ægri, veniatq; salutifer orant:
 Annuit, atque ratas efficit ille preces.

Respublica liberata.



*Cesaris exitio, seu libertate recepta,
Hæc ducibus Brutis cussa moneta fuit.
Ensiculi in primis, quæ pileus insuper adfl at,
Qualem missa manu sermissa accipiunt.*

V I T A.

In vitam humanam.



Plus solito humana nunc desle incommoda vita,
 Heraclite: scatet pluribus illa malis.
 Tu rursus (si quando aliàs) extolle cachinnum
 Democrite: illa magis ludicra facta fuit.
 Intere à hac cernens meditor, qua denique tecum.
 Fine fleam, aut tecum quomodo splene iocer.

Aere quandoque salutem
redimendam.



*Et pedibus segnis, tumida & propendulus alus,
Hac tamen insidias effugit arte fiber.
Mordicus ipse sibi medicata virilia vellit,
Atque abicit, sese gnarus ob illa peri.
Huius ab exemplo disces non parcere rebus,
Et vitam ut redimas, hostibus ara dare.*

M O R S.

Cum larvis non luctandum.



*Aeacida moriens percussu inspidio Hector:,
 Qui roties hostes vicerat ante suos:
 Comprimere haud potuit vocē, insultantibus illis,
 Dum curru, & pedibus neclere vincla parās.
 Distrabite ut libitum est: sic cassi luce leonem
 Conuellunt barbam vel timidi lepōres.*

De Morte, & Amore.



Errabat socio Mors iuncta Cupidine, secum
 Mors pharetras, paruos tela gerebat Amor.
 Dinertère simul, simul vna & nocte cubarunt,
 Cæcus Amor, Mors hoc tempore cæca fuit.
 Alter enim alterius malè, quida spicula sumpsit:
 Mors aurata, tenet effæa tela puer.
 Debit inde senex qui nunc Acheronticus esse:
 Ecce amat, & capiti florea ferta parat.
 Ast ego mutato quia Amor me perculit arcu,
 Deficio: iniiciunt & mihi fata manum.
 Parce puer, Mors signa tenens victricia parce.
 Fac ego anem: subeat fac Acheronta senex.

In formosam fato præreptam.



Cur puerū Mors ausa dolis es carpere Amorem?
Tela tua ut iaccret: dum propria esse putat.

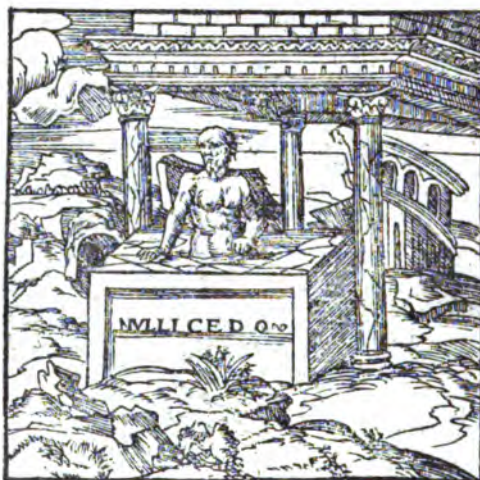


In mortem præproperam.



Qui teneras forma allexit, tor sitq; puellas,
 Pulchrior, & tota nobilis vrbe puer,
 Occidit ante diem, nulli mage flendus (Arestli)
 Quàm tibi, cui casto iunctus amore fuit.
 Ergo illi tumulum tanti monumenta doloris
 Astruis: & querulis vocibus astra feris.
 Me sine abis dilecte? neque amplius ibimus vnà?
 Nec mecum in studijs oia grata teres?
 Sed te terra teget, sed sati, Gorgonis ora,
 Delphinesq; tui signa dolenda dabunt.

Terminus.



Quadratum infoditur firmissima tesser a saxum.
 Stat cirrata super pectore imago tenus,
 Et sese nulli profitetur cedere, talis
 Terminus est, homines qui scopus vnus agit.
 Est immota dies, praefixaq; tempora satis,
 Deo, serunt primis vltima iudicium.

Opulenti hæreditas.



*Patroclum falsis rapiunt hinc Troes in armis,
 Hinc socij, atque omnis turba Pelasga vetat.
 Obtinet exuias Hector, Græciq; cadaver.
 Hæc fabella agitur, cum vir opimus obit.
 Maxima rixa oritur, tandem sed transigit hæres,
 Et coruis aliquid, vulturijq; fuit.*

AMICITIA.

Amicitia etiam post mortem
durans.



*Arcem senio, nudam quoque frondibus vltimum,
Complexa est viridi vitis opaca coma.
Agnosciq; vices naturæ: Et grata parenti
Officij reddit mutua iura suo.
Exemploq; monet, tales nos querere amicos,
Quos neque disjungat scedere summa dies.*

Mutuuum auxilium.



Loripedem sublatum humeris fert lumine captus:
 Et socii hæc oculis munera retribuit.
 Quo caret alteruter, concors sic præstat uterq.,
 Mutuat hic oculos, mutuat ille pedes.

Auxilium nunquàm
deficiens.



*Bina pericla vnis effugi sedulus armis,
Cum premererq, sèle, cum premererq, salo.
Incolumem ex acie clypeus me præstitit. idem
Nauisfragum apprensus littora adusque tulit,*

Gratiz.



Tres Charites Veneri assistunt, dominamq; se-
quuntur,
Hincq; voluptates, atque alimenta parant.
Lætitiam Euphrosyne, speciosum Aglaia nitorem,
Suadela est Pithus, blandus & ore lepos.
Cur nudæ mentis quoniam candore venustas
Constat, & eximia simplicitate placet.

*An quia nil referunt ingrati: atq; arcu la inanis,
 Est charitum? qui dat munera, nudus eget.
 Addit acur nuper pedibus talaria? bis dat
 Qui cito dat. minimi gratia tarda pretij est.
 Implicitis vlnis cur vertitur altera? gratus
 Fœnerat. huic remanent vna absente dua.
 Iuppiter iis genitor, cœli de semine diuas
 Omnibus acceptas edidit Eurynome.*



HOSTILITAS.

In detractores.



Audent flagriseri macula, stupidiq; magistri
 Bilem in me impuri pectoris enomere:
 Quid faciam? reddamne vices? sed nonne cicadam
 Ala vna obstreperam corripuisse serar?
 Quid prodest muscas operosis pelleret flabris?
 Negligere est satius, perdere quod nequeas.

Inanis impetus.



Lunarem noctu (ut speculum) canis inspicit orbem:
 Scq; videns, altum credit inesse canem,
 Et latrat: sed frustra agitur vox irrita ventis,
 Et peragit cursus surda Diana suos.

Aliquid mali, propter vicinum
malum.

Προσωποποίησις.



Raptabat torrens ollas, quarum vna metallo,
Altera erat fœuli terrea facta manu.
Hanc igitur rogat illa: velit sibi proxima ferri:
Iuncta ut præcipites vtraque sistat aquas.
Cui lutea, Haud nobis tua sunt commercia cura,
Ne mihi proximitas hæc mala multa ferat.
Nam seu te nobis, seu nos tibi conserat vnda:
Ipsa ego te fragilis sospite sola terar.

In eum qui truculentia suo-
rum perierit.

PROSOPOPEIA.



*Delphinum inuitum me in littora compulit æstus,
Exemplum infido quanta pericla mari.
Nam si nec proprijs Neptunus parcit alumniis,
Quis tutos homines nauibus esse pueri?*

Εχθρῶν ἑσθλὰ δ' ὤρεα, In dona
hostium.



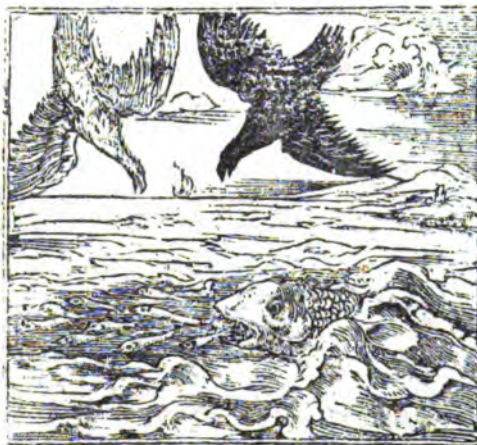
Bellorum cœpisse ferunt monumenta vicissim
Scutiferum Aiacem, Hectoraq; Iliacum.
Balthea Priamides, rigidū Thelamonius ens, m,
Instrumenta suæ cœpit uterque necis.
Ensis enim Aiacem cōsecit, at Hectora functum
Traxère Aemonijs cingula nexa rotis.
Sic titulo obsequiū, quæ mittunt hostibus hostes
Munera, venturi præscia fata serunt.

A minimis quoque timendum.



Bella gerit Scarabeus, & hostem prouocat ultro,
 Robore & inferior, consilio superat.
 Nam plumis aquila clam se neq. cognitus abdit,
 Hostilem ut nidum summa per astra petat.
 Quaq. consodiens, prohibet spon crescere proles.
 Hocq. modo illam dedecus ultus abit.

Obnoxia infirmitas.



*Pisciculos orata rapit medio aequore sardas,
 Ni fugiant pauca, summa marisque petant.
 Ast illi sunt mergis fulicisque voracibus esca.
 Eben intuta manens undique debilitas.*

Vel post mortem formidolosi.



*Cetera mutescunt, coriumq; flebit ouillum,
Si confecta lupi tympana pelle sonent.
Hanc mēbrana ouium sic exhorrescit, vi hostem,
Ex animis quannus non ferat exanime in.
Sic cute detracta Cisebas, in tympana versus,
Bæhemos potuit vincere pontifices.*

VINDICTA.

Iusta vindicta.



Dum residet Cyclops sinuosi in faucibus antri,
 Hæc secum teneras concinit inter oues.
 Pascite vos, herbas: socijs ego pascar Achivjs,
 Postremumq; Vtin viscera nostra ferent.
 Audyt hæc Itachus, Cyclopaq; lumine cassum
 Reddidit En pœnas ut suus author habet?

Iusta ultio.



*Raptabat volucres captum pede cornus in auras
 Scorpion, audaci præmia paria gula.
 Ast ille infuso sensim per membra veneno,
 Raptorem in stygias compulsi ultor aquas.
 O risu res digna alijs qui fata parabat,
 Ipse perit: proprijs succubuitq, dolis.*

Parem delinquentis, & sua foris
culpam esse.



*Praconem lituo perflantem classica, victrix
Captivum in tetro carcere turba tenet.
Quis ille excusat: quod nec sit strenuus armis,
Vllius aut saxo laeserit ense latus.
Huic illi: Quin ipse magis timidissime peccas,
Qui clangore alios aris in arma cies.*

Alius peccat, alius plectitur.



*Arripit ut lapidem catulus, morsuq, satiat,
Nec percussori mutua damna facit.
Sic plerique sinunt veros elabier hosteis.
Et quos nulla grauat noxia, dente petunt.*

Infani gladius.



*Setigeri medius stabat gregis ensifer Ajax,
 Cade suum, credens cadere Tantalidas.
 Hostia sic tanquam sus succedaneæ pœnas
 Pro Laertiade, pro caueaq; dabat.
 Nescit obesse suis furor hostibus, errat abiectus,
 Conflyq; impos in sua damnatus.*

P A X.



Turrigeris humeris, dentis quoq, barrus eburni,
 Qui super arc serox Martia bella solet,
 Supposuit nunc colla iugo: stimulisq, subactus,
 Casareos currus ad pia templa vehit.
 Vel sera cognoscit concord es undique gentes.
 Proiectusq, armis munia pacis obit.

Ex bello pax.

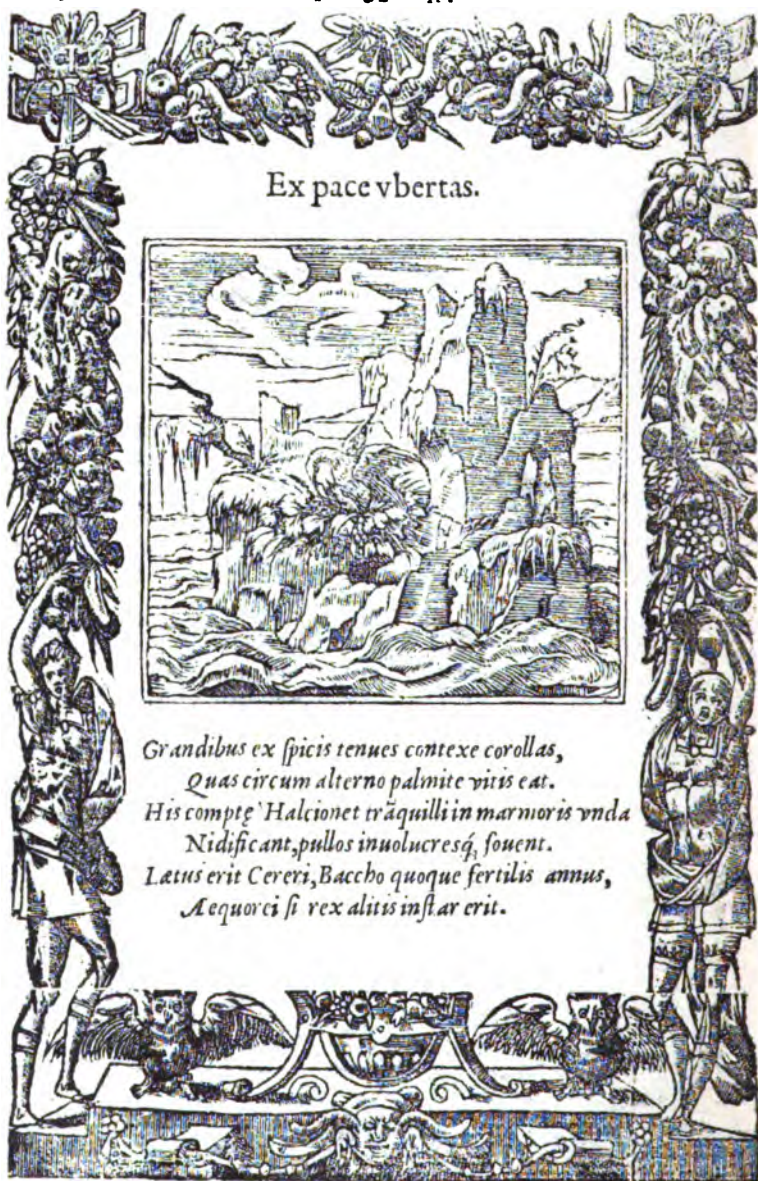


En galea, intrepidus quam miles gesserat: & qua
 Sæpius hostili sparsa æruore fuit.
 Parta pace apibus tenuis concessit in usum
 Alueoli: atque sauos gratæq; mella gerit.
 Arma procubiacant: fas sit tunc sumere bellum:
 Quando aliter pacis non potes arte frui.

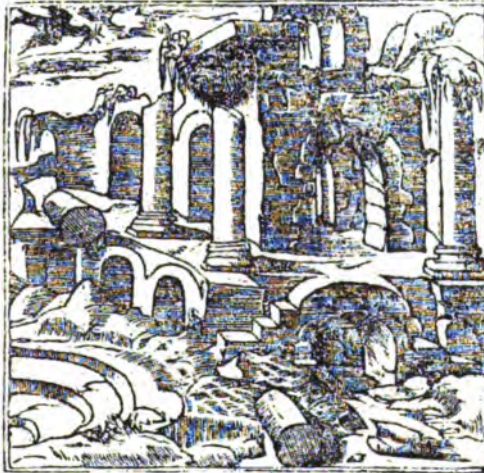
Ex pace vbertas.



Grandibus ex spicis tennes contexe corollas,
 Quas circum alterno palmite vitis eat.
 His compta Halcionet trāquilli in marmoris vnda
 Nidificant, pullos inuolucresq; fouent.
 Latus erit Cereri, Baccho quoque fertilis annus,
 Aequorci si rex alius instar erit.



Doctos doctis obloqui
nefas esse.



*Quid rapis heu Progne vocalem saeva Cicadam,
Pignoribusq; tuis fercula dira paras?
Stridula stridentem, vernam verna, hospita lœdis
Hospitam, & aligeram penniger ales aucem?
Ergo abice hanc pradam. nam musica pectora sum-
mum est
Alterum ab alterius dente perire nefas.*



Eloquentia Fortitudine præ-
stantior.



*Arcum leua tenet, rigidam fert dextera clauam,
Contegit & Nemees corpora nuda leo.
Herculis hac igitur facies, non conuenit illud
Quod vetus & senio tempora cana gerit.
Quid quod lingua illi leuibus traiecta cathenis,
Quæ fissa facileis allicit aure viros?
Annè, quod Alciden lingua non robore Galli
Præstantem, populis iura dedisse ferunt?
Cedunt arma togæ, & quamuis durissima corda
Eloquio pollens ad sua vota trahit.*



Facundia difficilis.



*Antidotum Aëæ medicata in pocula Circes
Mercurium hoc Ithaco fama dedisse fuit.
Moly vocant, id vix radice euellitur atra,
Purpureus: sed flos, lactis & instar habet.
Eloquij candor facundiaq, allicit omnes:
Sed multi res est tanta laboris opus.*

Antiquissima quæque
commentitia.

APOLOGESIS.



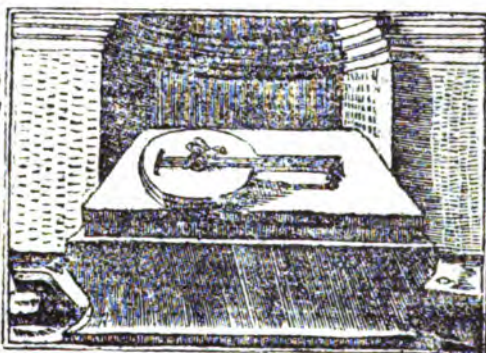
Pellenæ senex, cui forma est histrica, Proteu,
Qui modò membra viri fers, modo mēbra feri.
Dic age, quæ species ratio te vertit in omnes,
Nulla sit vi vario certa figura tibi?
Signa vetustatis, primani & præfero sceli:
De quo quisque suo somniat arbitrio.

Insignia Poetarum.



Gentiles clypeos sunt qui in Iouis alite gestant,
 Sunt quibus aut Serpens, aut Leo signa serunt.
 Diræ sed hæc Vatum fugiant animalia ceras,
 Doctæq; sustineat stemmata pulcher Olor.
 Hic Phæbo sacer, & nostra regionis alumnus:
 Rex, olim veteres seruat adhuc titulos.

Musicam Dijs curæ esse.



Locrensis posuit tibi Delphice Phœbe cicadam
 Eunomus hanc, palmæ signa:decora suæ.
 Certabat plectro Sparthyn commissus in hostem,
 Et percussa sonum pollice fila dabant.
 Trita fides rauco cœpit cum stridere bombo,
 Legitimum harmonies & vitare melos,
 Tum Citharæ argutans suavis sese intulit ales,
 Quæ fractam impleret voce cicada fidem.
 Quæq; allecta soni ad legem descendit ab altis
 Saltibus, ut nobis garrula ferret opem.
 Ergo tuæ ut firmus stet honos (ô sancte) cicadæ,
 Pro citharâ hic fidicen æneus ipsa sedet.

Litera occidit, spiritus viuificat.

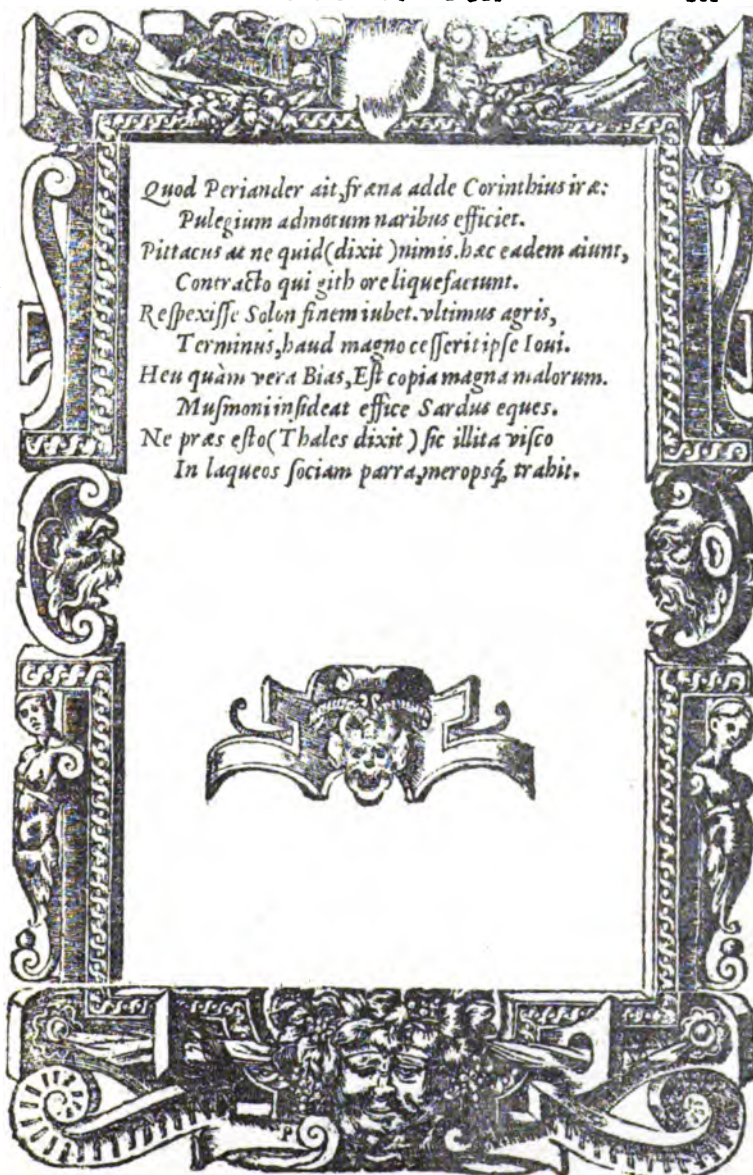


Vipereos Cadmus dentes vt credidit aruis,
 Seuit & Aonio semina dira sólo:
 Terrigenum clypeata cohors exorta virorum est,
 Hostili inter se qui cecidere manu.
 Euasere quibus monitu Tritonidos armis
 Abiectis data pax, dextraq; iuncta fuit.
 Primus Agenorides elemēta, notasq; magistris
 Tradidit, ijs suauem iunxit & harmoniam.
 Quorum discipulos contraria plurima vexant,
 Non nisi Palladia quæ dirimuntur ope.

Dicta septem sapientum.



Hæc habeas: septem Sapientum effingere dicta,
 Atque ea picturis qui celebrare velis.
 Optimus in rebus modus est (Cleobulus ut inquit,)
 Hoc trutinæ examen, siue libella docet.
 Noscere se Chilon Spartanus quæque iubebat.
 Hoc specula in manibus, vivæq; sumpta dabûi.



IGNORANTIA.
Submouendam ignorantiam.
Διαλογισμός.



Quod monstrū id? Sphinx est. Cur cādidā virginis ore,
Et volucrum pennas, crura leonis habet?
Hanc faciem assumpsit rerum ignorantia: tanti
Scilicet est triplex causa & origo mali.
Sunt quos ingenū leue, sunt quos blanda voluptas,
Sunt & quos faciunt corda superba rudes.
At quibus est natum, quid Delphica littera possit:
Præcipitis monstri guttura dira secant.
Nāq, vir ipse, bipesq, tripesq, & quadrupes idē est,
Primāq, prudentis laurea, nosse virum.

Mentem, non formam plus
pollere.



*Ingressa vulpes in Choragi pergulam,
Fabre expositum inuenit humanum caput,
Sic eleganter fabricatum, ut spiritus
Solum deesset, ceteris vniueret.
Id illa cum sumpisset in manus, ait:
Hoc quale caput est, sed cerebrum non habet.*

Diues indoctus.



*Tranat aquas residēs pretioso in velle Phrixus,
Et flauam in pauidus per mare scandit ouem.
Ecquid id est? vir sensu hebeti, sed dinitē gaza,
Coniugis aut serui quem regit arbitrium.*

MATRIMONIUM.

In fidem vxoriam.



Ecce puella, viro quæ dextra iungitur. Ecce
 Ut sedet: ut catulus lusiæ ante pedes?
 Hæc fidei est species: Veneris quæ si educat ardor,
 Malorum in læua non malè ramus erit.
 Poma etenim Veneris sunt, sic Scheneida vicat
 Hippomenes, petijt sic Galathea virum.

Reuerentiam in matrimonio
requiri.



*Cum furit in Venerem: pelagi se in littore sistit
Vipera: & ab stomacho dira venena vomit.
Muranaq; ciens, ingentia sibila tollit,
At subito amplexus appetit illa viri.
Maxima debetur thalamo reuerentia, coniunx
Alternum debet coniugi & obsequium.*

In fecunditatem sibi ipsi
damnosam.



Ludibrium pueris lapides iacentibus, hoc me
In trivio posuit rustica cura nucem.
Qua laceris ramis perstrictoq; ardua libro,
Certatim fundis per latus omne petor.
Quid sterili posset contingere turpius? eben,
Infelix: fructus in mea damna sero.

Amor filiorum.



*Ante diem vernam boreali cana palumbes
 Frigore nidificat, praecoqua & onera sonet:
 Mollius & pulli vi iaceant, sibi vellicat alas,
 Quis nuda hyberno deficit ipsa gelu.
 Ecce Colchi pudet, vel te Procne improba? mortē
 Cum volucris propria proles amore subit?*

Pietas filiorum in parentes.



Per medios hosteis patriæ cum ferret ab igne
 Aeneas humeris dulce parentis onus.
 Parcite (dicebat) vobis sene adorea rapto
 Nulla erit erepto sed patre summa mihi.

Mulieris famam, non formam,
vulgatam esse oportere.

DIALOGISMVS.



*Alma Venus quæ nã hæc facies, quid denotat illa
Teffudo, molli quam pede Diua premis?
Me sic effinxit Phidias, sexumq; referri
Femineum, noſtra uſit ab effigie.
Quodq; manere domi, & tacitas decet eſſe puellas,
Suppoſuit pedibus talia ſigna meis.*

In pudoris statuam.



Penelope desponsa sequi cupiebat Vlyssēm,
 Nī secūm Icarius mallet habere pater:
 Ille Itbacam, hic offert Sparten, manet anxia virgo.
 Hinc pater, inde viri mutuus urget amor:
 Ergo sedens velat vultus, obnubit ocellos.
 Ista verecundi signa pudoris erant.
 Quis sibi praelatum Icarius cognovit Vlyssēm,
 Hocq; pudori aram schemate constituit.



Nupta contagioso.



Dij meliora pijs (Mezentii) cur age sic me
 Compellas? emptus quod tibi dote gener.
 Gallica, quem scabies dira & mentavra perurit:
 Hoc est quidnam aliud (dic mihi scelerpater)
 Corpora corporibus, quam iungere mortua viuis,
 Efferaq; Etrusci facta nouare ducis?



ARBORES
Cupressus.



Indicat effigies meta, nomenq, Cupressi
Tractandos parili conditione suos.

ALIV D.

Funeſta eſt arbor, procerum monumēta Cupreſſus,
Quale Apium plebis, comere fronde ſolet.

ALIV D.

Pulchra coma eſt, pulchro digeſtāq, ordine frōdes,
Sed fructus nullos hac coma pulchra gerit.

Quercus.



*Grata Ioui est quercus, qui nos servatq; fouetq;
 Servanticiuem querna corona datur.*

A L I V D.

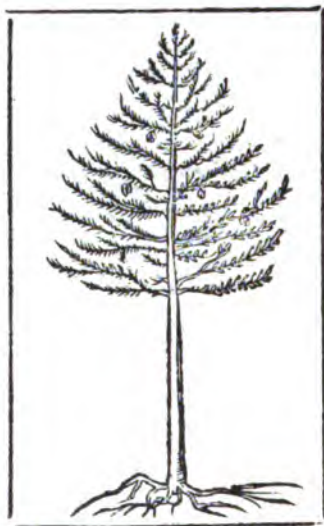
*Glande alui veteres, sola nunc profecti umbra,
 Sic quoque sic arbor officiosa Iouis.*

Salix.



*Quod fruosperdem salicem vocitavit Homerus,
Clitrijs homines moribus assimilat.*

Abies.



*Apta siccis abies in montibus editur altis:
Est & in adversis maxima commoditas.*

Picea.



*At picea emittat nullos quæd stirpe stolones:
Illius est index, qui sine prole perit.*

Cotonca.



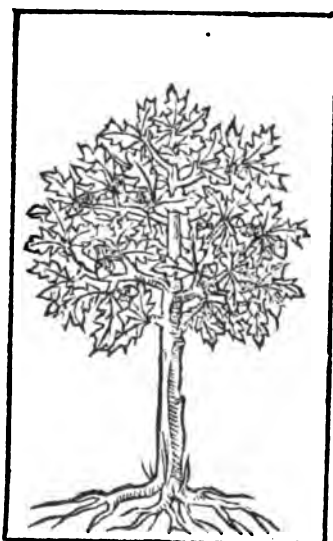
*Poma nouis tribui debere Cydonia nuptis
 Dicitur antiquus confluuisse Solon.
 Grata ori & stomacho cum sint, vi & halius illis
 Sit suavis, blandus manet & ore lepos.*

Hedera.



*Haud quaquā arescēs hedera est arbuscula, Cisso
 Qua puero Bacchum dona dedisse ferunt:
 Errabunda, proeae, auratis fulva corymbis,
 Exterius viridis, cætera pallor habet.
 Hinc aptis vates cingunt sua tempora sertis
 Palescunt studiis, laus diuturna*

Ilex.



*Duritie nimia quòd sese rumperet ilex,
Symbola civilis seditionis habet.*

Malus medica.



*Aurea sunt Veneris poma hæc: incundus amor
Indicat, est Græcis sic γλυκυπικῶς & amor.*

Buxus.



*Perpetuū viridis, crispisq; cacumine buxus,
Vnde est dispersibus fistula facta modis,
Delitius apta est teneris, & amantibus arbor.
Pallor inest illi, paller & omnis amans.*

Morus.



*Senior at Morus nunquam nisi frigore lapsa
Germinat: & sapiens nomina falsa gerit.*

Amygdalus.



*Cur properans folijs præmittis amygdale flores?
Odi pupillos præcoci ingenij.*

Laurus.



*Præscia venturi laurus fert signa salutis.
Subdita puluillo somnia vera facit.*

A I V D.

*Debetur Carolo superatis laurea Pœnis:
Victrices ornent talia sersa comas.*

Populus alba.



*Herculeos crines bicolor quod populus ornet,
Temporis alternat noxq, diesq, vices.*

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Lugduni,
Excudebat Mathias Bonhomme.



TITLES
AND
ILLUSTRATIVE PAGES
OF
EMBLEM-BOOK EDITIONS,

LYONS, 1548—1551 ;

MEDALLIONS OF ALCIAT AND PEUTINGER:

AND

FAC-SIMILE OF ALCIAT'S WRITING.

EMBLEMATA

ANDREÆ ALCIATI

Iurisconsulti cla-
rissimi.



LVGDVNI,
Apud Gulielmum Rouillium,
Sub scuto Veneto.

1548.

CLARISS. VIRI

ANDR. ALCIATI

In Librum primum Emble-
matum præfatio, ad
Chonradum Peutin-
gerum Augu-
stanum.



*Dum pueros iuglans, iuuenes dum tessera fallit,
Detinet et segnes chartula picta viros:
Hec nos festiuis Emblemata cudiſſimus horis,
Artificum illustri signaque facta manu:
Vestibus ut torulos, petasis ut figere parmas,
Et valeat tacitis scribere quisque notis.
At tibi supremus preciosa nomismata Caesar,
Et veterum eximias donet habere manus.
Ipse dabo uati chartacea munera uates,
Que (Chouuale) mei pignus amoris habe.*



Non tibi, sed religioni.



Isidis effigiem tardus gestabat asellus,
 Pando uerenda dorso habens mysteria.
 Obuius ergo Deam quisquis reuerenter adorat.
 Piasque genibus concipit flexis preces.
 Ast asinus tantum præstari credit honorem
 Sibi: et intumescit admodum superbiens,
 Donec eum flagris compefcens dixit agaso,
 Non es Deus tu (aselle) sed Deum uehis.

In deprahensum.



Iamdudum quacunq; fugis te persequor, at nunc
Cassibus in nostris deniq; captus ades.
Amplius haud poteris vires eludere nostras,
Ficulno anguillam strinximus in folio.



AVEC

PRIVILEGE

PRAEFACE DE NOBLE

homme Seigneur Andre Al-
ciat, Sur les Emblemes.

A Chonrad Peu-
tinger d'Auf-
bourg.

Quand les enfans aux noix, hōmes aux dez
Passent le temps, & chartes de pincture,
L'ay par esbat ces Emblemes forgéz
Par main d'ouuriers aussi la pourtraicture.
Affin qu'on puisse en chappeaux, & vesture
Mettre affirquetz, & diuile consonne.

A toy (Chonrad) Cesar auoir ordonne
Pices de pris, & d'ancien ouuraige
Dons de papier au Poëte ie donne,
Que tu prendras de mon amour le gage.



*Non à toy l'honneur: mais à
la Religion.*

NARRATION.

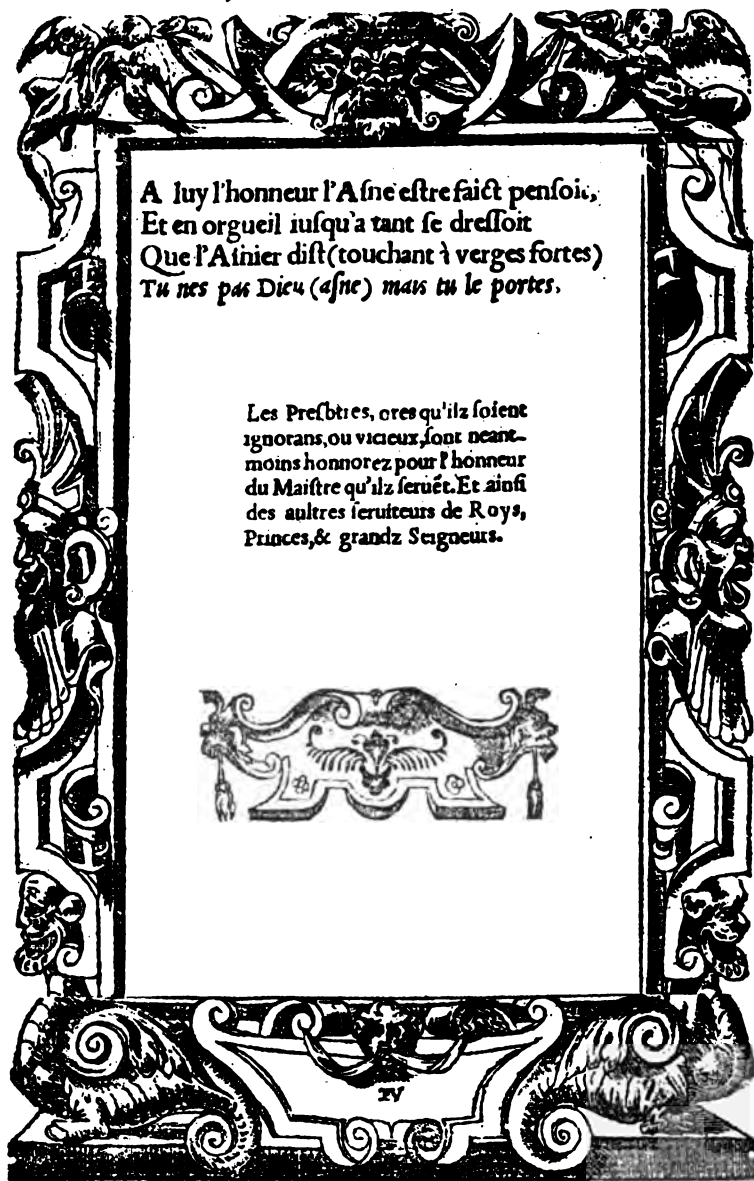


Vng paresseux Asne portoit l'Image
De la Deesse Isis: auquel hominage
Tous rencontréz faisoient, en suppliant
Reueremment: & les genoilz ployant.

Aluy

A luy l'honneur l'Asne estre faict pensoit,
 Et en orgueil iusqu'a tant se dresloit
 Que l'Ainier dist (touchant à verges fortes)
 Tu nes pas Dieu (asne) mais tu le portes.

Les Presbtres, ores qu'ilz soient
 ignorans, ou vicieux, sont neant-
 moins honnorez pour l'honneur
 du Maistre qu'ilz seruēt. Et ainsi
 des aultres seruiteurs de Roys,
 Princes, & grandz Seigneurs.





No à vos sino à la religior.



Como vn asnillo que à la Ceres santa
Con tardo paso en procision lleuaua
Viesse por toda parte gente tanta
Que à cada paso en par d'el se humilla:
En tal soberuia entre si se levanta ua,
Que asi se diò el honor q' à ella se daua,
Hasta que el palo y voz dixeron junto
No soys uos Dios, mas lleuays su trasunto.

*Ottava
rhima.*

El buen cibdadano.



Mientras que Trasibulo anda vègando
 Su patria, y manda que ninguno siga
 En tiempo alguno enemistad ò bando,
 La orden popular entresi amiga
 De oliua vna corona le està dando
 En recompensa de su gran fatiga.
 Solo se Trasibulo coronado,
 Que nadie en la cibdad te es cóparado

Ottava
 rhima.

Que el nombre de los diestros es immortal.



Ottava
rhuma.

Esta es la sepultura celebrada
De Aquiles, puesta par d'el mar Sigco.
Visitala la Thetis, y cercada
Siempre la tiene de vn sottil rodeo
De vn verde ramo, q̄ en ella ençerrada
Està la muerte de Hector, y el desco
De la Grècia cumplido por entero.
No deue mas à Homero que à ella
Homero.





DIO, OVERO RELIGIONE. 9

Non a te, ma alla Religione.



*Mentre rozzò Asinel la imagin santa
D'Isi di qua di là lento portaua;
Vedendo ouunque già, la turba tanta,
Ch'adorando la Dea le s'inchinaua,
Fra se stesso di ciò si gloria e vanta
Recando a se l'honor, ch' a lei si daua:
Quando a colpi di bussa la sua guida;
Tu Dio non sci, mala Dea porti grida.*

Contra gli Auari.



*L'huom, ch' amassa danari, e' sì vile,
 Che si pasce di rape, o cosa tale;
 Ne mai per cangiar pelo cangia stile,
 Ch' Auaritia maggior sempre l'asale;
 E veramente a l'Asino simile,
 Che, quanto il peso, più, ch' ei porta, vale,
 Ei men l'assaggia: e per viuanda cara
 Sol si pasce di spini, e d'herba amara.*

*Che tanto pecca chi è cagione del male,
quanto chi l'opra.*



*Tiene il Trombetta in fero carcer chiuso.
La turba vincitrice: Ei si lagna
Con dir, ch'altrui non noceque, el' antic' uso.
Suo, fu sol di sonar ne la campagna.
La turba a lui, Maggior tue colpe sono,
Che gli altri inuiti a l'arme col tuo suono.*





Non tibi, sed religioni.



Isidis effigiem tardus gestabat asellus,
 Pando verenda dorso habens mysteria.
 Obuius ergo Deam quisquis reuerenter adorat,
 Piasq; genibus concipit flexis preces.
 Ast asinus tantum praeitari credit honorem
 Sibi, & intumescit admodum superbiens:
 Donec eum flagris compescens dixit agaso,
 Non es Deus tu (aselle) sed Deum vehis.

Laurus.



*Præscia venturi laurus fert signa salutis.
Subdita puluillo somnia vera facit.*

A L V D.

*Debetur Carolo superatis laurea Paris:
Victrices ornent taliaserta comas.*

Populus alba.



*Herculeos crines bicolor quod populus ornet,
Temporis alternas necq̃, diesq̃, vices.*

Sunt .n. ultima' utilitates, cui in hactenus hanc usum fuit et plerumq. ambigue et quae
magna' advocantis pecunia parat. Traditum a graecis est Protaclé Altheini ē in r he-
torē quosdāq. alios eius collegas sive multos solitos ad mense' aurica' munitare
sic forū et curia' ioco appellatos. Quo exēplo et Ego uos hoc anno ad
mense' hanc auringū nullus uocabo q. scia' quātm' utilitatis hae ex materia
quondā picipiat'. Qua aut difficultate subilitate tractatū sit a iuuenis
suis hoc argumentū ostendit tot tituli tot respōsa et cogels' annua
magna scrupulosa reddita, tot leges et compositiones scabrosa et mult
hectū difficultes quorū rōnōz nō nisi longa meditatione aerigostudio persq.
assequi, tot deniq. mhrprati cōmplexoria, tot cōsultū respōsa quae et si
magna' lucē possint attulerint, magni et laborē in eis p.ferendū requirunt
Non uos forū aio esse oportet et minime uiribz mhris diffidere
traibo ego et p. amplexus atq. laberynthos oēs uos tuisione de,
duca, adit modo diligētia ura et discendi ardor atq. erga praecceptore
Charitas et fiducia. Dixi



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